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Pinkie

—*Dr. B. F. Ferreira*

Jap Eyes On Vladivostok

OUR SHORT STORY

By S. MUZUMDAR

THE ARTIST'S WIFE

When Remorse Is More Powerful Than Love

It was a pleasant Sunday afternoon, cool and radiant,—with the whole of the visual universe bathed in a brilliant golden hue of the waning sun. A light crisp breeze blew across the meadow swaying the parterres of tall and colourful zinnias. All these made the afternoon an ideal one for pleasurable relaxation in sheer idleness.

Many of our friends had assembled in Chatterji's garden just to spend the time in idle chat after the week's usual work and worry. The small house next to Chatterji's standing on the fringe of the meadow roused a little curiosity in me as I found a comfortable seat. It was untenanted till the previous week, now it showed signs of habitation,—curtains on the windows, potted plants on the small outer verandah, and numberous other things which form the appendages of civilised living.

Presently there appeared two persons from the other house carrying somebody in an arm chair, which they placed upon a small grass plot. Of the two bearers one was apparently the master and the other a servant. The latter went away and the young man carefully placed a shawl around the shoulder of the invalid in the chair and a rug on her knees. Yes, the invalid was a woman, dark, emaciated and peculiarly pale but not without traces of her past beauty. From my seat I could see them quite clearly. I thought I had seen that young man somewhere, but I could not place him though I made an effort to do so.

This movement in the other house made us all inquisitive and all of us looked at Chatterji with questioning eyes. The sick woman was apparently the young man's wife. It was indeed very touching to find so young a person burdened with invalidness and its inevitable sorrow. It did not appear to be a passing sickness which disappeared in time; apparently it was crushing, it was such that sapped life slowly and caused terrible pain and gloom.

Chatterji understood our mute enquiry. "Yes," he said, "the poor girl is doomed, for she is a tubercular in an advanced stage. Their's is a story of great sacrifice, if not of great love. I know the young man, he is a friend, and you too have heard of him. He is Benoyendra, the painter who made such a stir last year, and who passed as quietly out of our knowledge. He was a painter of great promise acclaimed everywhere, but now his genius is thoroughly crushed under the great burden of his own making.

"Let us name her Ela, who is his wife,—a radiantly beautiful woman from her hair to her toenails, alas! When she was a woman. She is a Christian, but not a Bengali Christian. I only know that she speaks Urdu and has just a smattering of English. Perhaps she too had artistic leanings. She saw Benoyendra's amazing work in the Indian Museum the Christmas before last when his name was on every lip, connoisseur's or utter philistine's. She offered herself as his student and thus began a great tragedy.

I am sure this impulsive woman's sentiment became very deep, for she was irrevocably fascinated by the artist. From Benoyendra's talk at the time I understood that he was attracted by her but not very deeply; it was just an artist's passing fancy for a beautiful woman, his dallying with her was the sort of the cruel fun that the painting tribe has at the expense of young ardent hearts. No doubt Ela stimulated his fancy Instead of teaching her anything much he painted her endlessly, I have seen some of that amazing work, which, alas! was lost to the world. But that did not seem to please Benoyendra, the flatness of painted pictures could hardly entrap the rotund pulsating beauty that Ela was; so Benoy took to modelling her feverishly, in clay and plaster. It was once again the story of a mad worshipper praying in his temple for salvation; Benoy worked like mad for the revelation of an image which pervaded his mind and inspired his soul.

"Unconsciously, amidst this hurry of work, both these lunatics came to live together in bodily intimacy. Their artistic intoxication transformed into a different sort of intoxication, as the one is inevitably the source of the other. Pure canalisation of this vast moving energy was out of the question for Benoyendra as his idol was present before him in glorious, pulsating and responsive flesh and very eager to yield to him, as a woman is ever eager for the sake of love.

"In a month Benoyendra had closed his studio in Calcutta and transferred it to a secluded nook of Giridih to pass his time without the slightest interference in work and happiness with Ela. But great happiness does not seem to endure. Before many months were over this so-called license became known to Benoy's father who threatened him with grave consequences in regard to Benoy's inheritance which promised to be considerable. The painter's superficial ardour for Ela was apparently on the wane, perhaps he had his surfeit of love. The warning had synchronised with his mental change. It may be he sought freedom from Ela on account of his slippery artistic ways which defy discipline and constancy in love; it may also be that he thought of other possibilities, and so the crash came.

"Inside their small cottage that evening was the calm of a threatening storm, but outside it was all tumult; nature herself was grimly tossed in a terrible storm and rain, tossing and churning the muddy waters of the Usri in sudden spate. Benoyendra unfortunately chose that improper moment to tell Ela of his decision to part with her, and about the harm that was coming to him if they continued living together. He was rather blunt in saying whatever he had to say.

"Ela heard him quietly and unmoved. Then suddenly she shrieked; her shriek drowned the mad piercing shrieks of the lashing storm. She picked up a pallete knife slashed through every bit of the painted canvases and with a devil's strength and fury broke the models into atoms, objects which could have immortalised her.

"With another mad shriek she opened the door and ran across the compound towards the hanging bridge situated only a fifty yards away from their house. Benoy was paralysed to see Ela's reaction, he just managed to follow her to the door. In the darkness he could see the darker form of the bulky wire-bridge swaying violently in the storm like a frail boat upon turbulent waves. As the lightning flashed he saw with horror Ela running through the bridge in a drunken gait, her hair flying like pennons of the black storm, her drenched frock clinging closely to her body like a thick outer skin. With every flash of light Ela was at a greater distance till she disappeared altogether, Benoy knew not whether to the other side of the river or in the turbulent and churning waters below. The instinct of self-preservation and great cowardice held him back from following Ela.

"The next morning the storm subsided but the rain fell unceasingly. A Sonthal brought news of an unconscious gentlewoman lying in a myrobolam grove. The woman was Ela.

"For days her life was despaired of; both physical and mental factors made Ela desperately ill. But she got over the crisis though she never got well again. One day she spat streaks of blood. Destiny had played a cruel game. The house they lived in was infected, perhaps Ela caught the infection from it, the mad run in the storm and a night out in the jungle did the rest.

"If an artist is flippant and selfish, his impulsive nature can also make him ruthless in making amends for the wrong done by him if he chooses to do so. I do not know how Benoy's mind worked at the time but his path of life was planned finally and for ever. They returned to Calcutta and as soon as Ela was a little better Benoy changed into Ela's religion and married her.

"Benoy's mother died of broken heart at this great tragedy as he was her only son, but she left him some money as his marriage portion. His father had cut him off.

"I have said Ela never got well again. Benoy had all medical knowledge exhausted upon her but by degrees she became a cripple. Benoy now goes about the whole of India to give her peace and rest. He wrote to me for a house here and there he is. I do not know whether he loves her now, but I am sure he nurses a volcano of remorse in his heart. Every moment of Ela's waking moments—they are limitless, alas! —Benoy is at her side, carrying her, feeding her, nursing her tenderly like a baby, and eternally narrating to her the glory she once was.

"I do not know if humanity knows of a greater sacrifice and greater devotion. His test has been supreme, as revengeful nature has made Ela's life tenacious."

At the fall of dusk Benoy rose, kissed his wife on the forehead tenderly and carried her again into the house like a delicate pearl upon a frail string.

HIS NAME WAS NOT O. HENRY!

By JOHN STEEL

O. Henry has been recognised as probably the greatest master of the American short story. The pioneer of this method of expression was Edgar Allan Poe, who has been described as its inventor. He will probably outlast O. Henry because his scenes and characters are less local and less dated. but as a craftsman I think O. Henry will always rank with his great predecessor.

I never met O. Henry in the flesh, but my life touched his at various points during his last period, that of 'Little Old New York.' We had friends and acquaintances in common and I was on the staff of the newspaper which published his work. Like most young journalists, and most young people of every profession who read at all, I was an enthusiastic O. Henry fan. There were not many who knew him personally and there are few of these alive, for after all he has been dead for nearly thirty-two years. He was a shy, retiring man who made few friends. His contacts with life were fleeting. Under his mask of shyness he had a burning curiosity about people and things, and he talked easily and interestingly to casual acquaintances whom he picked up in the streets and parks and saloons, and whom I think that the result of his classical reading may be seen in his stories. Unlike some of his successors and imitators he seldom used slang. His effects were gained by the incongruous use of high-falutin words and phrases, the sort of misuse that is often attributed to American negro, and here his Southern origin may have had some effect. It was not negro talk, however, which he used, but rather the patter of the Indian cure-seller and street fakir, who delighted in high sounding syllables to impress the yokels whose money he was trying to charm from their pockets.

Here, for example, is the sales talk of one of his lovable swindlers who was selling worthless stock to a prospective buyer: 'My dear Colonel Pickens,' said the salesman, 'you have no soul for art. Think of a thousand homes made happy by possessing one of these beautiful gems of the lithographer's skill. Think of the joy in the household where one of these Gold Bonds hangs by a pink cord to the whatnot, or is chewed by the baby carolling gleefully upon the floor. Ah, I see your eye growing moist, Colonel, I have touched you. Have I not?'

And here is O. Henry's description of his favourite character, Jeff Peters, the gentle grafter; 'In

(Continued on Page 21)

he probably never saw more than once.

* * *

Probably there is no writer of his reputation about whose life so little is known. For a long time after his death even his age was in doubt, but it seems to have been established that he was born in 1862 in Greenboro, North Carolina, and he died in New York in 1910. His real name was William Sydney Porter and his father was at the time of his birth the leading doctor in the little town. The life in the little Southern town was quiet and gracious. It was the Old South, of pure British stock, largely Irish Presbyterian in origin. Everyone knew everyone else and most of the inhabitants were related by blood or marriage.

From the beginning Will Porter displayed those qualities which were to make him later in life one of America's great story-tellers. He read omnivorously and he spun endless tales for his companions.

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IS VLADIVOSTOCK SAFE?

The Fate Of Singapore Is A Warning—But It Also Gives Confidence

By D. G. JOHNSTON

RELATIONS between Russia and Japan are tense.

Neutrality treaties nothwithstanding they must remain so as long as Russia has powerful armies and great fortresses on the eastern sea board of Asia only a few hundred miles from the great industrial cities and ports of Japan.

"Japan can never be secure as long as Vladivostock is in the hands of the Soviet Union," stated a leading Tokio paper not long ago. Flushed with unexpected success in the south, Japan may well turn to the constant threat on her flank.

A few years ago, Japanese writers were freely stating the opinion that Vladivostock was impregnable. Their rapid reduction of Singapore and other fortified ports may well have made them revise their ideas if, indeed, these statements were ever intended as anything but propaganda to lull the Russians.

Numerous Contrasts

Japan is unlikely to overlook the advantages of striking when Russia is engaged in the "all out" spring offensive in the west. She is likely to strike suddenly and without warning, hoping to repeat the success of Pearl Harbour. What in fact are her chances of taking Vladivostock as she took Singapore?

The contrasts between the two great fortresses are numerous and consideration of them is likely to lead to the conclusion that, in spite of the experiences of the Maginot Line, Singapore and other fortified positions, the Japanese would be unable to reduce Vladivostock within a reasonable time.

The Russians are unlikely to be taken by surprise. Apart from the lesson of Pearl Harbour, they remember the treacherous attack on Port Arthur nearly forty years ago when the Japanese set the pattern of modern warfare. Vladivostock has numerous well equipped aerodromes. The pre-war strength of the Red Air Force in the district was given as about 1,500 planes. There will be no question of the Japanese having undisputed possession of the air from the beginning.

Naval Blockade?

At sea, the Japanese will undoubtedly be masters. That is to say, they will be able effectively to blockade the port and probably cut sea communications with Russia's other and newer fortified ports in Eastern Asia—Petropavlovsk and Nikolayevsk. But the Japanese fleet would not be able to operate unhampered, for Russia has considerable "light" naval forces in the area. The number of submarines, torpedo craft and destroyers runs into hundreds and the Japanese fleet, operating in narrow waters, would be constantly menaced by bombers and torpedo-carrying planes.

The shore defences pointing seawards are as powerful as those of Singapore. The largest guns are reputed to be of 18-inch calibre, able to make the approach of hostile battleships hazardous and, of course, the whole coast line has been fortified against landings. Vladivostock enjoys the great advantage over Singapore that the bay is enclosed by hills, which have been honeycombed with well camouflaged defences. Singapore island, and the approaches to it, are very flat.

Attack From Rear

The hazards of direct assault are such that the Japanese, unless their first treacherous attack enjoyed unexpected success, would probably not attempt it. In spite of their engagements in the south, the Japanese have considerable armies in Manchuria and Korea able to undertake a major campaign and their plan might well be to take Vladivostock from the rear, as they took Singapore.

The logical direction of the attack would be north-wards to Lake Baikal where Russia has created great new industrial districts and eastwards from Manchuria so as to severe Russian communications. Geographically Vladivostock is at the point of a "salient" going deep into Japanese controlled territory and sea. The port is less than 200 miles from the Manchurian frontier.

Here it would appear that the position was less advantageous than at Singapore, but because the threat was more obvious, the Russians have taken great steps to guard against it. For years they have been building fortifications on the landward side of Vladivostock. The country between the Japanese outposts and the inland fortifications of Vladivostock is sown with mine fields. The fortifications themselves form a ring about ten miles from the city. The hills have been honeycombed like Gibraltar—ammunition, aeroplanes guns and even men are underground, safe from the heaviest bombing.

Formidable Force

The Soviet Army in the Far East is a formidable force. It numbered, in peace time, between 400,000 and 500,000 men, with the same proportion of mechanised equipment as the western armies. In addition there were 100,000 guerillas from Manchuria who had received training and arms. According to Russian reports, these forces have not been deplated for the war in the west and they may have been expanded by the training and mobilisation of men employed on the huge collective farms which the Soviet have created in Eastern Siberia.

The spirit of these troops is high. They are led by General Stern under the Command of Marshal Voroshilov. Stern was the man who beat the Finns—he was called from the East for the job. These armies have already given the Japanese one beating—at Changfukeng—and they are confident they can do it again.

Base For Offensive

But perhaps, the greatest contrast with Singapore is that the Russians do not look upon Vladivostock primarily as a fortress to be defended, but as a base from which an offensive can be launched. While bombers came out of their underground hangars to deal first with neighbouring Japanese airfields and then with Japan itself, the army would move on Harbin, key to Manchuria, the submarines menace the approaches to Japan's ports.

It is not improbable that Vladivostock would be besieged in the sense of having its main communications cut, but it has food, oil and ammunition supplies for two two years. It has not the large native population of Singapore. Air raids might devastate it, but this would not affect the defences. Finally, the Russians have the mentality for successful siege warfare—Sebastopol and Leningrad have demonstrated that it is a basic part of their strategy.

THESE ARE OUR BIGGEST GUNS

Cartoon from the London *Daily Mirror*

EIGHTH ARMY'S "BURMA ROAD"

A slender thread linking two continents and crossing a desert has proved the Allies' life-line in rushing reinforcements to the Western Desert. It is the 180-mile military road crossing the Sinai desert and linking Asia Minor to Africa along the route that the Israelites followed to the promised land.

From dawn to dusk I have driven along it from Ismailia to Beersheba, writes James Cooper in the "Daily Express." Now I know what the Bible means by "wilderness." I travelled across the Suez Canal to the road—of three-inch bitumen laid on straight rolled sand. No road house, no garage, no kerb—just an 18-foot-wide shimmering streak of razor-blade blue laid on golden sand.

Through this sand came convoys from Syria and from Palestine—scores of trucks, Bren-carriers and armoured cars bringing up Britons, New Zealanders, South Africans and Indians. Behind their sand goggles and sand respirators the men were almost undistinguishable. They looked alike in the grimness with which they held on to their rifles and machine-guns as the trucks pounced on the sun-blistered road. It is too lonely even for Bedouin Arabs, and I went for 140 miles before seeing the first herd of wild camels.

Water for motors is still brought up in bucket chains by camels, but the army has so organised re-watering, re-fuelling and re-oiling that a hundred trucks have been replenished in 20 minutes.

The route was originally planned for an oil company confessed a transport officer, "It's a lousy road. But hell—it's precious! It's our Burma Road!"

'KEEP HOPE ALIVE'

Says BERTRAND RUSSELL

To-day's world is full of painful things. The hopes for mankind which once were universal have come to seem illusory; instead of progress, there has been a revival of ancient savagery.

How can we avoid becoming discouraged and hopeless? What is the use of caring for children if the world is to be such that existence is intolerable for them? Is all hope for human happiness and improvement, indeed, merely self-deception?

I am sure the answer to these questions is not to be found in despair.

Believe In Yourself

It may seem to you conceited to suppose that you can do anything important toward improving the lot of mankind. But this is a fallacy. You must believe that 'you' can help bring about a better world. A good society is produced only by good individuals, just as truly as a majority in an election is produced by the votes of single electors.

Everybody can do something toward creating in his own environment kindly feelings rather than anger, reasonableness rather than hysteria, happiness rather than misery.

The sum of such actions makes the difference between a good and a bad world. If you are an eminent statesment your environment is large; if you are obscure, it is small. In the one case you can do much; in the other, little. But you can always do 'something'.

Every parent who brings up a child in such a way that he becomes rational and kindly is achieving part of what must be done to make a happy world. Everyone who resists the temptations to intolerance which beset us all is helping to create a community in which differing groups can live side by side in mutual amity.

One man can do little against a vast evil, but vast evils arise from adding together many little evils and vast goods arise in the same way.

"What Can One Man Do?"

You may say: "What can one man do against a world?" But if you were wicked you could do equally little for evil. Good and evil, alike, however vast spring from the efforts of individuals—not only of eminent individuals, but of the ordinary men and women of whom communities are composed.

Never before in the history of the world has the independent thought and conscience of every human being been so necessary and important. We need—each of us—to make a serious and determined effort toward something better than the present. There must be the hope of a world with less cruelty and suffering, and there must be a firm will to do whatever is possible toward bringing it into existence.

We cannot combat the immense dynamic forces of Fascist fanaticism without something equally dynamic and at least as resolute.

We 'can' set our faces against injustice, prejudice, falsehood, and cruelty. But it is not enough merely to go about overflowing with vague benevolence. Our emotion must lead to work that is somehow connected, however indirectly, with the creation of a better world.

Then, too, if one is to keep sane and balanced in times of disaster, it is necessary to remember constantly what is good in the world as well as what is bad. The only adequate way for us to endure large evils is to find large consolations. If there is to be any way out of despair, it must be by remembering more things, not fewer, by, enlarging our horizon, not by narrowing it, by being more aware of what is good, not by seeing only what is bad.

The human race is a strange mixture of the divine and the diabolic, making both good and evil inevitable. Complete despair is no more rational than blind optimism. There is not only cruelty and suffering. There is poetry and music and love and aspiration, rising triumphant over pain—showing us how splendid man can be at his best, inspiring us to live up to what is noble and turn away from what is petty and mean.

Keep Hope Alive

There are the sublimities of man's achievements with pure intellect; thus have we learned what we know of the ways of Nature thus are we able to contemplate the great and timeless universe in which the eddies of the present seem of small account.

There are courage and endurance in many millions of human beings, heroism in countless humble homes scattered throughout the land.

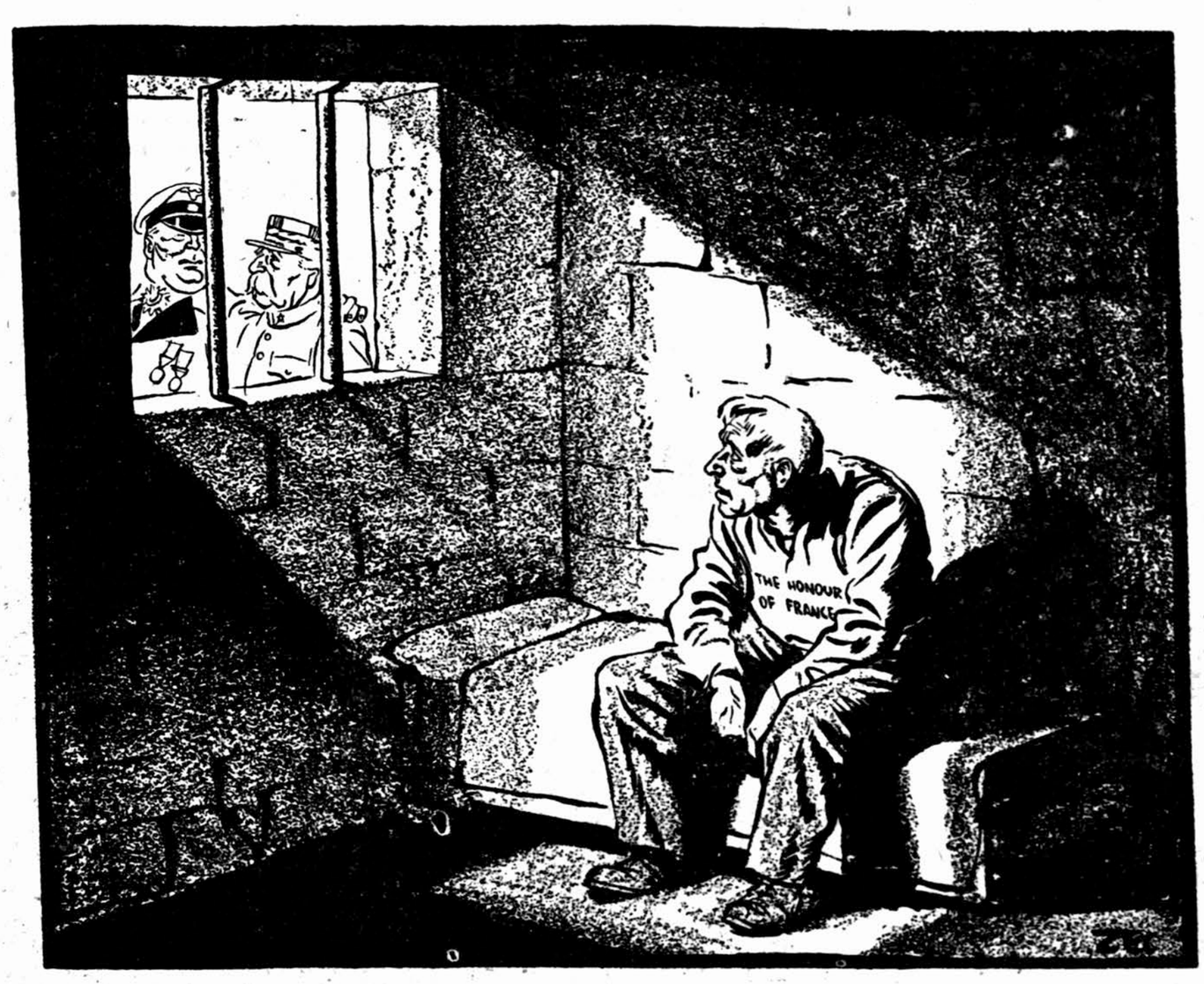
There is heroism in serving mankind.

I am thinking of the doctors and nurses who expose themselves to infection in dangerous epidemics, of scientists who risk their lives in experiments to save others suffering, of firemen and lifeboat crews, of gallant rescues, of facing unpopularity for a cause, and innumerable other forms of bravery.

There have been, in history, good periods and bad periods, but neither have been lasting. It is our misfortune to live in a bad period, but it will end. And it will end the sooner if we as individuals keep hope alive.

And so, to the man tempted by despair, I say: Remind yourself that the world is what we make it, and that to the making of it each one of us can contribute something.

This thought makes hope possible; and in this hope, though life will still be painful, it will be no longer purposeless—Tit-Bits.



THE PRISONER THEY DIDN'T RELEASE

Cartoon from the London *Daily Mirror*.

ONE MILLION JEWS MURDERED!

Nazis Wipe Out One-Sixth Of The Jewish Population In Occupied Europe

The Germans have up to now slaughtered over 1,000,000 Jews in Occupied Europe. This represents one-sixth of the Jewish population within that area. Of this number, 700,000 were killed in Poland alone.

It is the declared aim of the Nazis to wipe off the race from the European continent. Goebbels in a recent issue of "Das Reich" wrote, "The Jews of Europe are playing a detestable game in this war, and will pay with the extermination of their race in the whole of Europe and elsewhere too."

It is understood that recent disclosures from Poland have moved London and Washington to open immediate discussions on countermeasures. Reports of massacres, chiefly in East European countries, have been reaching London recently. But there is also a volume of evidence to show that the declared Nazi policy of extermination of the Jews is intended to cover the west as well. In France, Holland and Belgium, executions are carried out on a large scale, and scores of thousands are imprisoned in concentration camps. A very large number have been deported for forced labour to Eastern Europe to the ghettos and reserves there Vichy has already applied 70 of the specific Nazi anti-Jewish laws.

In Rumania 125,000 Jews have been murdered after signing a declaration which says, "I am responsible for the outbreak of war, and I have to accept my punishment for it."

Two trains leave Prague every week carrying Jews from Czechoslovakia to Poland. Over half the Jewish population had been deported up to the end of May. One whole town within the country itself has been entirely evacuated of its Czech population to make a Jewish concentration camp.

In Hungary the expulsion of the entire Jewish population, numbering 800,000, is pending. All Jews have already been driven out of employment.

It is estimated that casualties suffered by the Jewish people in the Axis-controlled countries already far exceed those of any other race in any war.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Socialist Opposition, broadcasting greetings from the British Socialist movement to Poland the other day, said, "Do not think for a moment that we are forgetting you in your martyrdom, or that those guilty of the terrible crimes against you will escape their just retribution. We pledge ourselves that the independence and freedom in defence of which we took up arms shall be restored to you."

(—"DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

'Mother Of The Egyptians'

Amazing Career Of Safia Hanem Zaglul

By WAHIDA AZIZ

In less than a decade Egypt has made many advances, but perhaps the most decisive factor in the country's progress has been the emancipation of its women. The life of the Egyptian girl has undergone a revolution, and to-day the land of the Nile has before it immense possibilities, many of which are in the hands of its 'new women.'

The first importation of feminist ideas and aspirations into Egypt took place during the Turkish Revolution of 1908. This resulted in a ferment which spread throughout the Near East, and proved to be the beginning of a new era in that part of the world.

Not long after there came the Nationalist movement, which in many ways helped to emphasise women's rights and started to put women on an equal footing with men. By exhibiting an extreme patriotism women got their chance, their opportunity to come into the open and make themselves heard.

One of the striking features of the political turmoil was the conspicuous part played by women. They were well to the front in every turbulent demonstration, and, although this may not have been the healthiest form of emancipation, it influenced social attitudes even more than political life, for it provided a stepping stone towards a recognition of women's independence and equality.

The Ladies' Wafd

In 1911 the Ladies' Wafd, or Ladies' Delegation, a Nationalist Movement was founded on the same basis as the Wafd (Nationalist Party). Their object was primarily Egypt's independence, but this delegation helped the growth of other movements which had women's rights as their chief aim. The leader of the Ladies' Wafd was Mme Safia Zaglul Pasha, wife of the first leader of the Nationalist Party, the late Sa'd Pasha Zaglul. Her courage and dignity won the admiration of all, and her stirring speeches were eagerly awaited by her audiences.

Thus Mme Zaglul prepared for the introduction of a feminist movement into Egypt, and just before the World War, La Femme Nouvelle (The New Woman Society) came into being whose membership soon numbered several hundreds. Its aim was to promote the welfare work of the nation. It established departments such as education, civics, hygiene, opened trade schools, dispensaries and a social club house in Cairo.

A prominent member of this movement, Mme Esther Fahmy Wissa, while still in her teens, dreamed of a 'New Egypt' and began to express her ideal in writing. Mme Wissa dared to go into the streets unveiled wearing a hat, when such an act took courage. In 1919 she adressed 3,000 men in a Cairo mosque. This was a remarkable event, not only on account of her sex and religion, but more particularly because, in accepting the invitation she had made it a condition that she should be allowed to read from the Bible.

This was all due to Mme Zaglul and her influence which paved the way for a representation at the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship held at Istambul, Turkey, in April, 1935.

Fight For Independence

Safia Hanem, supported in her stand by men like Mustafa Nahas Pasha, William Makram Ebid Pasha and Wassif Butros Ghali Pasha, who were the spiritual legatees of Zaglul Pasha's political mantle, took the position that they would not think of coming to terms with England unless their political adversaries shared with them the honours and responsibilities of working out the terms of the Pact. It was Safia Hanem's role as Mother of the Egyptians' which permitted her to get the warring factions together.

To-day several women stand out as heroines in Egypt's fight for independence, but all of them would give first place to Mme Zaglul. There is a timeless quality about her—in the sparkle of her eyes that read into the souls of her visitors, in her softly modulated voice, the magnolia-textured skin and the exquisitely tapering fingers that tell of lineage.

Safia Hanem, while not of royal blood, was born to the purple. When she came into the world her father, Mustafa Fehmi Pasha, had already won his spurs in the survice of the Khedive, and he was for thirteen consecutive years Prime Minister of Egypt.

The daugher of a politician, she in time became the wife of politician when she married S'ad Zaglul. He was then a successful lawyer, some twenty years her senior, and soon became a Cabinet Minister. No international interest attaches to what he did before the end of the World War I The thirteenth of November, 1908, brought him into the limelight. The armistice had just been signed and Cairo had not yet finished celebrating it when he and a few kindred spirits called upon England's High Commissioner and formulated a written demand that the independence of Egypt should be recognised by Great Britain.

Alive To Potentialities

When Zaglul Pasha was deported, Safia Hanem addressed a personal letter to the High Commissioner informing him that even if "her husband lost his life Egypt will still survive to avenge it. This dramatic introduction of a woman into the picture roused the interest of everybody in the country and marked the stepping stone to her future career in Egyptian politics.

Safia Hanem was alive to the potentialities of her position. She converted her home into the headquarters of the Wafd. There she held open house, participating actively in the political discussions which took place. She urged her women friends, veiled recluses of the harem, as messengers to move about from house to house and deliver her messages verbally.

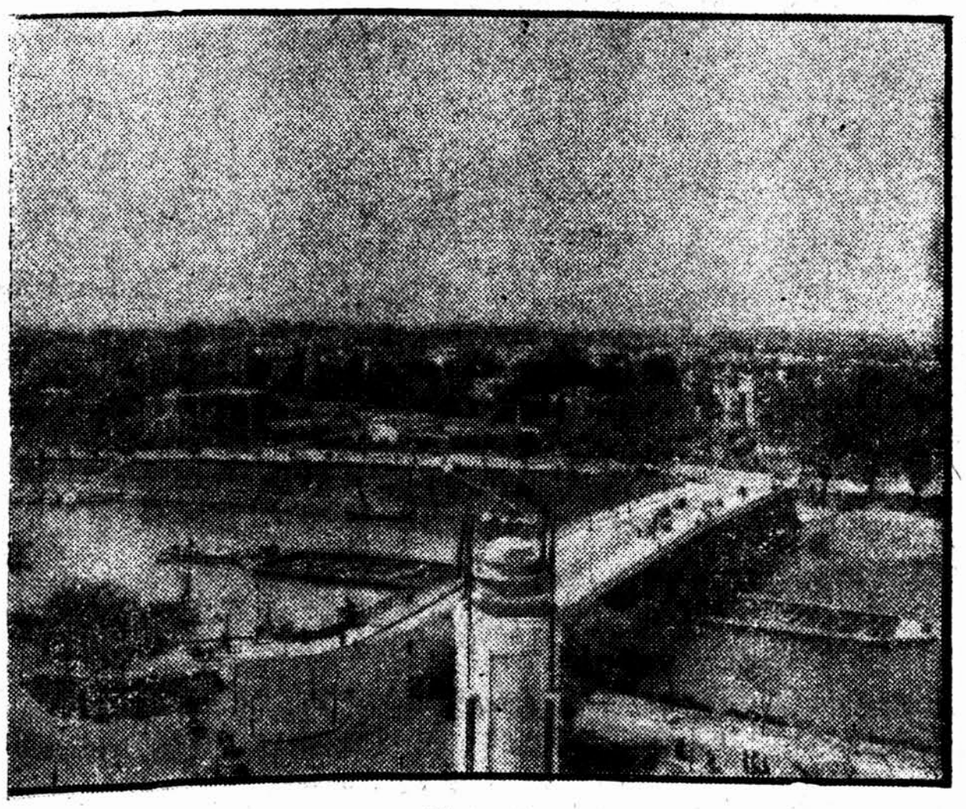
Her strategy was to boycott British merchandise. Her veiled followers were the best pickets the most fertile imagination could imagine. Their 'habara' and 'yashmak' made them anonymous. No police constable dared follow them for fear of being persecuted by the True Believers. And when her husband died in 1927 she still held on to the veil that had made her invincible and continued her activities with redoubled force.

(Continued on Page 21)

In Russia, Krupskaya Lenin. In China, Madame Sun-Yat Sen. In Turkey, Halide Hanun. And in Egypt—Safia Hanem Zaglul!

The pyramid of Chepehren, one of the famous sights of Egypt.

"Le Reveil d'Egypte", monument in Cairo.



The Nile, Egypt's vital life-line.

A News Reader Has No Easy Job

Twelve times every twenty-four hours a News Bulletin goes out in English in the BBC's Empire and North America Services. Millions of listeners know the voices of such men as Pat Butler, Robert Harris, Derek Prentice, Norman Claridge, and Bob Beatty who specialise in the reading of the news. But those millions of listeners probably do not know that it takes a lot more than a voice to make an effective News Reader.

A News Reader in the Empire and North American Services does not appear like a cuckoo out of a clock a few seconds before his bulletin, speak his piece, and disappear till the news comes round again. He is working behind the scenes in the Empire News Room for at least three-quarters of an hour before each of his periods on the air. He is a highly-trained specialist, requiring many other qualifications besides a good voice for short-wave broadcasting, a pleasant personality and faultless elocution. Since May 1940, when news reading became an expert job on its own instead of being part of an ordinary announcer's routine, he is required to have a considerable knowledge of world affairs and geography, and something of a journalist's flair for putting over a story crisply and clearly. Also, he needs a training, almost as technical as a singer's, in the difficult art of broadcasting on short waves.

A News Reader spends far more time in the News Room than he does at the microphone. He must keep abreast of every development. Only by soaking himself in the atmosphere of the news can he put real interest and conviction into his readings. Some time before each session, when the News staff have already prepared a part of the bulletin, the Reader comes into the picture. As the time of the broadcast draws nearer more and more stories are put in front of him. Those he has already seen may be taken back and re-written because something fresh has broken, or a brand-new item may be put in front of him at the last minute. He may, with the agreement of the newsmen, suggest the re-wording of certain phrases or the breaking up of sentences to make a bulletin more readable for him and more understandable to his listeners. The News staff, who have to master the difficult art of writing for the ear and not the eye, welcome his help.

His Worst Headache

Then comes his worst headache. With the war being waged on so many Fronts, nearly every day strange names of places and people crop up. A mistake in pronunciation might have disastrous effects. So he must check up on each unfamiliar name to make sure he pronounces it correctly. By 'correctly' the BBC does not necessarily mean the exact pronunciation used by a native of the country in question. It does not aim at giving the authoritative pronunciation from the purely linguistic point of view, but one which English-speaking listeners will understand. To avoid ambiguity, during the first twenty-four hours in which an unfamiliar place name appears it is spelt out over the air. The focal point on the great pronunciation question is Miss Miller, who keeps in constant touch with legations and embassies and collects the necessary information every day.

But since news bulletins go out by night and in the small hours, as well as all through the ordinary working day, the News Reader may sometimes find himself in a tight spot. A strange name may suddenly crop up at a time when it is impossible to tap his sources of information. It may crop up in one of the 'flashes' that are slipped on his desk when he is actually at the mike and half-way through his bulletin. All he can do then is to make the best shot he can until he can check up. The spelling out, letter by letter, of new names was partly designed to meet such emergencies. It may irritate some particularly well-informed listeners, but perhaps they will be less irritated if they stop to think how serious the consequences of a misunderstanding might be.

ANTONIA WHITE tells you something of the work of the men who day after day read the news bulletins from London. 'It takes a lot more than a voice to make an effective News Reader', she says. He must also have a pleasant personality, faultless elocution, considerable knowledge of world affairs and geography, and also something of a journalist's flair for putting over a story crisply and clearly; and . . . . .

Nerve-racking Moment

One of the most nerve-racking moments in the News Reader's life—and it is a moment that occurs very frequently—is when a 'flash' is slipped under his nose while he is reading his bulletin. Next time you hear the words 'And here is a message that has just been received', imagine what is happening to the man sitting at the microphone thousands of miles away. The 'message' which he reads with such fluency is probably a scrap of tape torn from the machine, written in odd abbreviations which he must dicipher at sight. Here is the usual form in which a tape measure arrives on his desk:—

'T RAF CARRIED OUT FIGHTER SWEEP OVR N FRANCE TODAY MCH DAMAGE TO ENMY AIRFIELDS STOP FIFTEEN ENMY FGHTERS DESTROYED STOP MGE ENDS.

That, however, would be as clear as daylight to his experienced eye, but a novice would find it alarming to read at sight with the right emphasis for, obviously, it cannot be read in this bald form but must be fashioned into sentences as he reads.

Patrick Butler, the senior Empire announcer, has two vivid and unpleasant memories of crises at the microphone. Once his nose began to bleed violently while he was reading the news and there was nothing to do but carry on as best as he could. Another time he was reading an introduction to a talk in 'Radio Newsreel' and suddenly realised that the producer had cut out the talk at the last moment. Launched irrevocably on the topic of the missing talk, he had to rack his brains to remember as best he could what had been in the script and improvise a short talk on the same subject without a single note.

Shocks For Budding News Readers

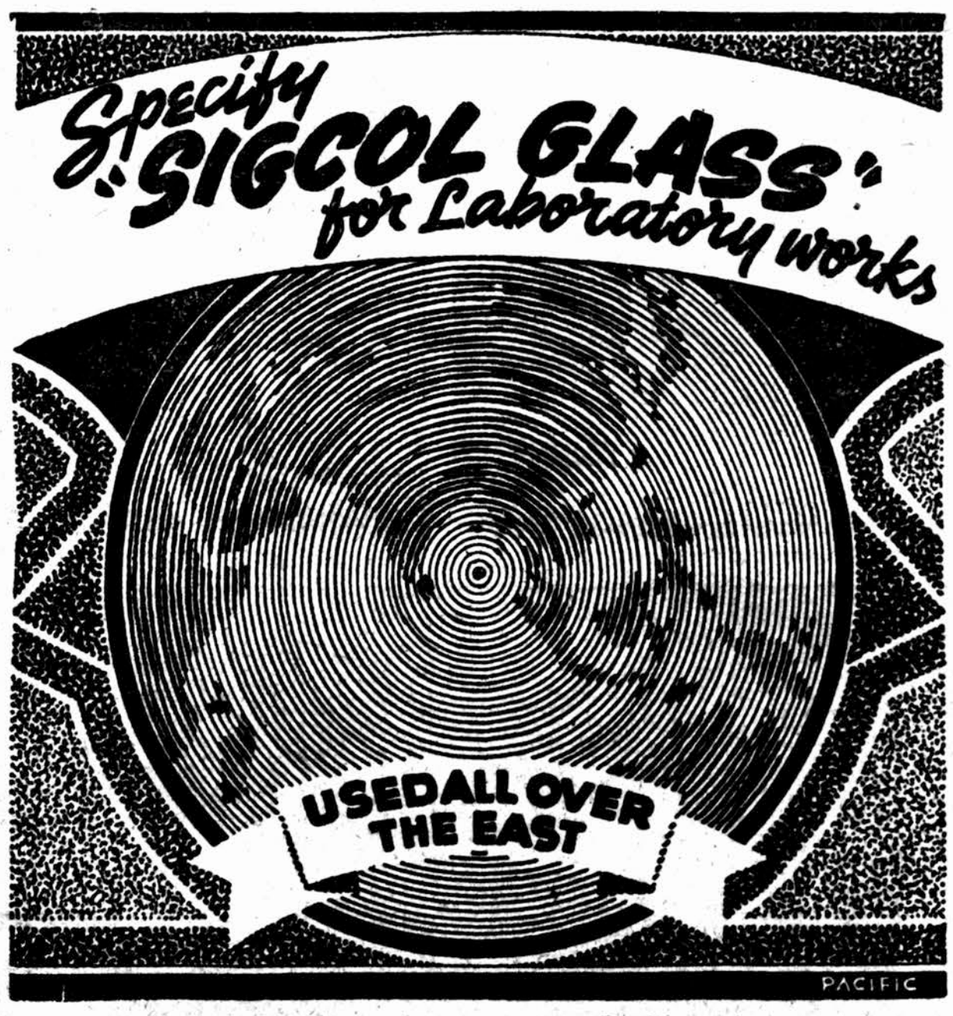
In short-wave broadcasting, where reception conditions are often difficult, experience shows that the normal rate of radio reading—150 words or more to the minute—is too fast to be intelligible. So News Readers must speak in 'slow motion' at the unnaturally low speed of 120 words to the minute. This may sound easy, but try it yourself with a stop-watch and you'll find it exceedingly hard to make your voice sound interesting, natural and not too laboured. At this pace you easily tend to drop your voice at the end of the sentence. At the worst, the last word is inaudible; at the best the monotonous 'dying fall' of your voice makes the listener feel drowsy. Again, when you are reading five bulletins a day, in which some of the stories are bound to recur, the slow pace tends to make you get stale.

During training a budding News Reader hears his own voice played back to him over a closed circuit. This usually comes as a bad shock to him for no one hears their own voice as another person hears it. The recorded voice sounds far higher pitched than the spoken voice sounds to the speaker. The victim has to learn how to overcome his bad habits before he can be allowed to broadcast. And the News Readers whose voices you now know so well are subjected at intervals to a kind of radio Gestapo. Without their knowledge, their bulletins are recorded from time to time so that faults can be noted and checked before they have developed into habits.

Familiar Voices

The voices most familiar to Overseas listeners to the News are those of Pat Butler, Derek Prentice, and Norman Claridge. Robert Harris, the famous actor well-known to audiences in London and New York, one of the most popular Empire Readers, now specialises in narration for "Radio Newsreel." Derek Prentice, a South African educated in England, came to the BBC via manufacturing and the stage. He is an excellent linguist—a great asset in a News Reader. Norman Claridge is also an actor: he went on the stage when he was eighteen and has been on it ever since. He played to British troops in France in 1940, came back and joined the BBC repertory company and transferred to the Empire and North American Services as an announcer in February 1941. Patrick Butler is a man who won't take 'no' for an answer. He made up his mind to be an announcer and, though he failed at his first BBC test, he set to work training himself with such perseverance that a year later he passed with flying colours.

The News Readers have a large and interesting fan mail from many parts of the world. Most of the letters—not quite all—are complementary. Some are so charming that the recipient feels a personal bond with the writer. But all of them are welcomed even is, in present circumstances, all cannot be personally answered. It is a great stimulus to a News Reader to be in touch with the vast audience he never sees. Many points raised are of real practical value to him. But perhaps their greatest value is the sense of contact with listeners thousands of miles away and the comforting thought that when one sits at a microphone in the small hours of the morning one is not talking into empty space.—"London Calling".



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SEVENTEEN YEARS ON THE WING

How long do birds live? Scientists are constantly revising their estimates as records accumulate.

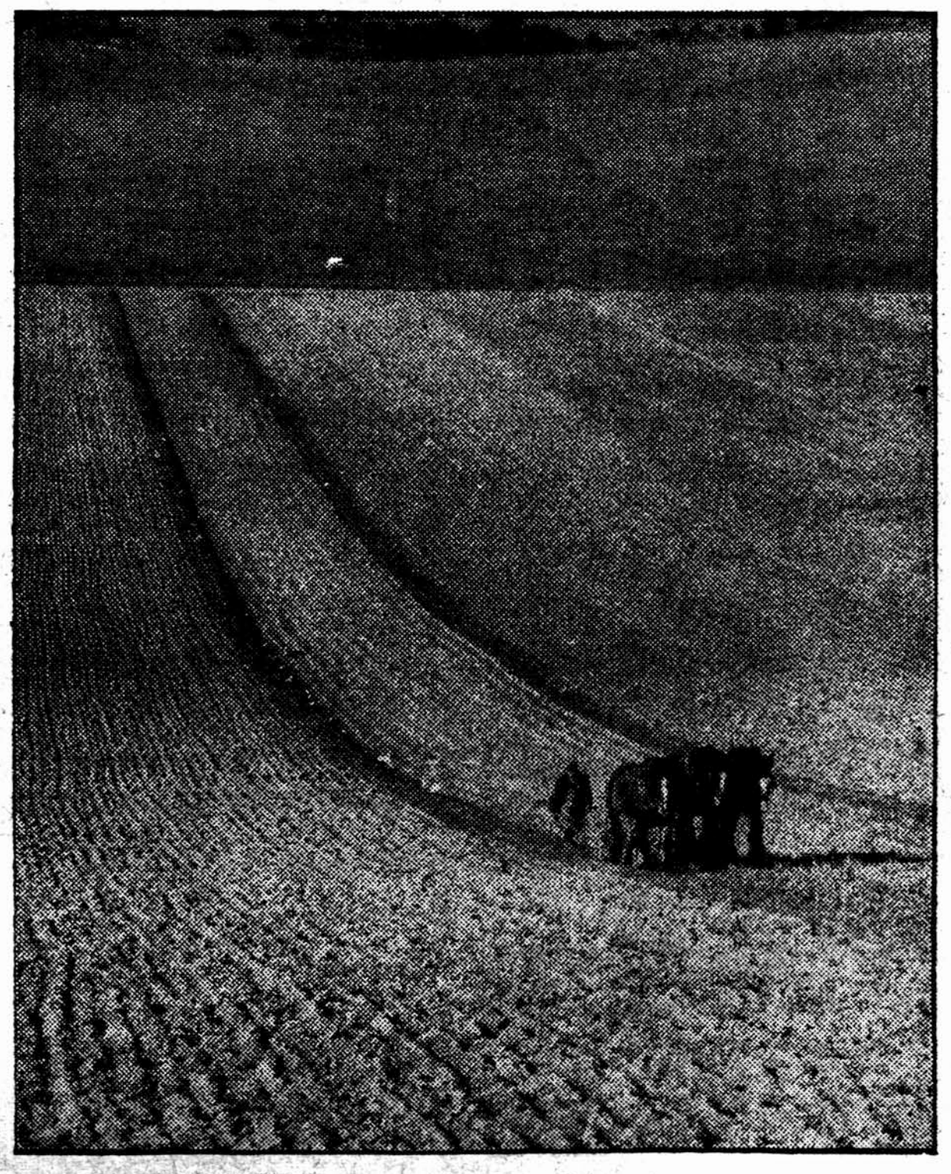
Among interesting records reported was a white pelican banded in Yellowstone Park in July, 1932, and shot at McAllister, Montana, in August, 1940. A gannet banded in July, 1922, at Bonaventure Island, Quebes, was shot in Newfoundland during the April of 1939.

An 11-year-old record of a glaucous-winged gull, banded in British Columbia in July, 1925, was established when the bird was found dead in the same province in September, 1936. A herring gull, however, lived longer. Banded at Hat Island, Michigan, in July, 1922, the bird was found dead at Beaver Island in June, 1939, 17 years later.

The bird-world's long distance traveller, the Arctic tern, set up a 10-year record when one of the birds banded at Red Island, Turnevik, Labrador, in July, 1928, was retaken there in July, 1938.

BRITAIN DIGS FOR VICTORY!

By Sidney Horniblow



CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN—A fine team of horses pull the plough where formerly sheep grazed on the grass covered hills.

The first thing noticed by a visitor to peace-time England was the rich green pasture covering mile of rolling fields. The train from Southampton or Plymouth or Liverpool to London passed banks on either side of the railway brightly carpeted with green. In Spring primroses and bluebells pushed their heads through the grass.

The scene is different now. Those green fields have changed to brown—the rich brown earth of England. Hundreds of thousands of acres of that lush, green grass have been ploughed up Miles of those bright railway embankments have turned into miniature gardens.

Front Line In Fields

The green fields of Britain have become part of our front line battle against Hitler's blockade. He has tried bombing us, has probably thought many times of invading our shores, but there's one onslaught in which there has been no respite since the day war began. Hitler's prowling bombers and submarines have never ceased to haunt the sea approaches to Britain in their hunt for our richly laden convoys.

There are over 40,000,000 men, women and children in the British Isles to be fed. A substantial proportion of their food must be brought from overseas.

An overwhelmingly large proportion of ships bound for these shores reach port and unload safely, but every fresh extension of the war means still heavier demands on shipping. The more self-supporting Britain can be made in food, the more of those ships are free to transport men and materials to vital theatres of war.

Diggging And Ploughing

So Britain digs for victory! She is digging and ploughing and sowing as never before. Already farmers and gardeners have achieved wonders and this year they plan to break still further records.

British farmers and gardeners last year produced more food than in any previous year. Mr. Robert Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, has made plans to enable them to produce still more this year.

There are to be thousands more acres of sugar beet. It is hoped to double the pre-war potato crop. Britain is going to have more sheep and beef cattle, and the milk yield is to be raised by hundreds of thousands of gallons.

By the time the present ploughing programme is completed nearly 6,000,000 acres will have been added to the total area of arable land since war began. Already the production of cereals and straw has been increased by fifty per cent.

Thousands of farm-hands have been called up for active service. Their place has been taken by a volunteer band of sturdy young women—Britain's Women's Land Army—which now totals 21,000. Their numbers are increasing every day, and already there are 5,000 more of them at work than during the last war.

Numbers of Italian prisoners captured in the African campaigns are assisting with farm work. Five thousand of these men are now at work on Britain's farms, and soon still more of them will be employed in this way.

There's another side of this story which concerns the gardeners—millions of them in cities and towns and villages throughout the country.

The front line of Britain's battle against Nazism extends to her fields and pastures where men and women are incessantly digging and ploughing for victory.

Food, Not Flowers

Nearly every house in England has a garden. In peacetime these are gay with flowers, usually around a green lawn. Half those lawns, and most of the flowers have gone now. Carnations have given way to cabbages, chrysanthemums to cauliflowers. Where primroses raised their bright yellow heads, peas and potatoes now flourish in neat rows.

But besides cultivating the gardens at their own homes, Britain's business men, Britain's city clerks, shop assistants and Civil Servants are helping to feed themselves and their families and their friends by growing vegetables on extra plots called allotments.

Each allotment is about large enough to give one man all he can manage in the way of digging and planting in his spare time. They're probably each about thirty feet wide and ninety feet long, and properly tended they can provide enough potatoes and green vegetables to last a family of two or three people all through the year.

Before the war there were about 1,000,000 allotments in Britain. Already 600,000 new allotments are under cultivation and with all the odd little corners of ground and extra bits of garden that have recently been dug up, the original acreage of these small vegetable plots is at least doubled by now.

It was reckoned that Britain's "Little Gardeners" produced pretty well £30,000,000 worth of vegetables in their spare time efforts last year That's a considerable achievement when you come to consider that these men have taken on this vegetable growing as a hobby. They've all a job to do in the day time, and most of their gardening is done at week-ends.

FIELDS INSTEAD OF PASTURES—Before the war this was a typical British countryside scene. Now pastures are being converted into fields to raise foodcrops.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

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Homoeopathy, Best Correspondence Course in India guaranteed. Easily learnt. Diplomas granted. Enables to treat even diseases baffling other systems. Scholarships for deserving. Apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (16565)

Secure Jobs. Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training Shorthand Typewriting, etc. Charges moderate. Ladies special accommodation (16576)

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Wanted one new or second hand seem welding machine in perfect condition. Apply with details to Messrs. Amin Chand Bhola Nath, Government Contractors, 170 Harrison Road, Calcutta. (16584)

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652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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WANTED for the Bhavnagar City Municipality:—

(1) A qualified MEDICAL MAN, L.C.P.S., or M.B.B.S., as Health Officer in the grade of Rs. 100—5—150 with Rs. 20|- P.M. Conveyance Allowance. A candidate with previous administrative experience in a Borough Municipality will be preferred. A really competent man may be started on more than the initial pay. No private practice is allowed.

(2) A SANITARY INSPECTOR in the grade of Rs. 40—2|5—60 with Rs. 5|- Cycle Allowance. Must be an L.S.G.D. with good experience.

The candidates selected will be on probation for one year. Candidates must know Gujrati well. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating age, native place and year of passing before the 12th August, 1942 to Dr. K. V. Thakkar, President, City Municipality, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar).

(9229)

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It's a
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NEW WEST END
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDS EVERYBODY TO SEE
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Direction: GUNJAL
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Cast: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT, MOTI, Etc.
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee At 12-30 p.m.
An Advance Film Exchange Release.

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Pramila, on a man-hunt, puts the S. A. into
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Starring.
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
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A LOVE STORY TO CAPTURE YOUR HEARTS!
MINERVA'S
Sweet Entertainer with the 'Violin-Touch'
PHIR MILENGE
Director:—SOHRAB MODI
Cast:—SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH
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ROMP THROUGH THIS ROLLICKING COMEDY ROMANCE!
ACHARYA Art Productions' Mirthful Movie!
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Produced by:— N. R. ACHARYA
Directed by: KISHORE SAHU
Starring: KISHORE SAHU, PROTIMA DAS GUPTA, ANJALIDEVI, BABY LAL, Etc.
3rd THRILLING WEEK AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

TALK of the TOWN
AMAR'S
ANKH-MICHOWLI
5th 'House Full Week'
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.

The World Waits, Watches And Wonders As

A. I. C. C. MEETS IN BOMBAY

By the time the members of the All-India Congress Committee arrive in the city, more discussion on the threatened and impending mass movement will be held by the Working Committee at Birla House. More details may be worked out, more gaps filled in.

And on the members of the A. I. C. C. will devolve the responsibility of taking a decision on this momentous issue and acting up to it.

Next week-end, over two hundred members out of a total of 380, will come down to Bombay from near and distant places, most of them with jaded nerves after a tiresome journey. This is the usual attendance of the session, but this time more members are expected, in view of the nature of the discussions and decision to be taken.

It is expected that well-considered views will be expressed, as the decision to be taken should be definite and will have far-reaching consequences. On other less important issues, criticisms might be covert, wavering and indefinite. On ethical questions like violence vs. non-violence, their opinions may be flighty, vague and uncertain. Again, for a decision on constitutional issues, they may look for a lead from a bigwig in whom they have confidence. It was in Bombay in June 1939 that a member said that they felt secure, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked them to accept certain constitutional amendments.

Criticisms And Laughter

There are some times remarks which relieve the boredom of the proceedings when they become dull. Mr. Satyamurti's forensic abilities and quick retorts are well-known. There are other members like Mr. Sidhwa and Mr. Prakasam whose criticisms are listened to with interest. A Communist member in the last A. I. C. C., in Bombay sent the whole house into a roar of laughter. Gandhiji stopped spinning for a while and joined in, because the remark referred to him. The Communist member, in a vehement speech against the British, asked why Gandhiji should not retire and make room for some one who was thoroughly anti-British. He added that Government servants retired at the age of 55 and he did not see why there should be no such rule in the Congress constitution!

According to the constitution, the proceedings shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani. The English language or any Provincial language may be used, if the speaker is unable to speak in Hindustani or whenever permitted by the President.

Although Provincial languages are allowed to be spoken in case a member is unable to speak Hindustani, no attempt is made to indulge in any of the languages known only by a few.

It will be a sight for gods if, for example, eight members of Assam, knowing only Assamese, insist on speaking in that language; six members from N.-W. F. Province speak only Pushtu; four members from Sindh speak only Sindhi; about 54 members from Andhra and Tamil Nad talk Telugu and Tamil; 12 members from Kerala joke in Malayalam; about 27 from the Punjab speak Punjabi and Kannada is confined to about 11 members from Karnatak; Oriya is being flaunted before the assembly by about 18 members; 16 members from Gujerat gabble in Gujerati; about 46 members from Bengal boast of Bengali alone and 33 speak only in Marathi from Provinces like Maharastra (22) Nagpur (6) and Vidharbha (5).

Imagine a contingency where all these knowing different languages are pitted against those 129 members knowing only Urdu (U. P., 62; Behar, 41; Mahakoshal, 17; Ajmer, 5; Delhi, 4); and expressing their opinions in that language alone, in a style which is flowery and with a command which is superb. Only the five members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have the privilege of speaking in two languages, Marathi or Gujarati. Imagine the plight of the 5,000 visitors, if these members insisted on speaking in their Provincial languages to the bewilderment of a large section of the Hindustani-knowing members, in the same manner as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly who declared that he could not speak in English, although he agreed that he was an M.A., LL.B., of the Bombay University and claimed the privilege and was granted the same by the Speaker of the Assembly to speak in Marathi!

Tamil vs. Hindustani?

The urge to speak in the Provincial language may be there, even in the front-rank leaders. Rajaji once told Sardar that he felt more at home, if he spoke Tamil with a Tamil-knowing audience. There were complaints some years ago from some of the citizens of Bombay why Gandhiji should speak in Gujerati alone in public meetings arranged in the city.

But this urge is suppressed by the members of the A. I. C. C., in the larger interests of the House. Mr. Satyamurti once gave a threat which must have deterred those whose passion for Hindustani made them wish that it were made the only spoken language at the A. I. C. C. session. Six years ago, Babu Purushottamdas Tandon moved a resolution in the A. I. C. C., stating, in effect, that all Congress work and correspondence should be carried on in Hindustani.

"Sir, even a worm must turn," jumped up Mr. Satyamurthi, speaking on the motion. "I have been sitting and listening to endless speeches in Hindustani for the last three days." He admitted that he did not understand one word. Supposing that meetings were to be held in Madras, he asked, and they talked only in Tamil for three days, what would be their plight? The motion was thrown out and the threat has disappeared since then.

The language problem does not arise in the sessions of the All-India Congress Committee. Members speak either in Hindustani or in English. And those who do not speak at all for lack of confidence, vote sometimes by unerring instinct. Lively interest in the problems of the day taken in group meetings in lobbies indicates a novel feature.

The question that the Congress should cease to be a spectacular body came up during the Bombay Congress Session in 1934. It was asked whether the All-India Congress Committee which was to be composed of a thousand delegates and to be brought into existence by the delegates assembled after its session, should be, on the one hand, in its full strength, asked to function as the year's Congress and on the other, in its parts, play the role of a Provincial Congress Committee. Gandhiji's central idea was that the Provincial representatives should sit together with their credentials and evolve, pooling their experience, a programme for the Congress in the All-India Congress Committee and break up once again to carry out the programme in their respective Provinces. Lively interest was taken in the agenda and group meetings starting with the entry of the Congress Socialist group were in evidence. Marionettes also increased and group divisions came to be firmly divided, with the Congress socialists staging a walk-out in Delhi. Politics took a new turn, till it was attempted to be checked by a section of the Rightists in 1939

How Groups Continued

It was decided in 1934 that the Congress delegation should be reduced to a maximum of 2,000 apportioned between the rural and the urban areas in the proportion of 1,489 to 511. The A.I.C.C. would have to be continued at half its strength and the delegates are to be elected at the rate of 1 to 500 members, instead of one to thousand as proposed by Gandhiji. Further changes were effected, after a constitution sub-committee drafted amendments and placed them before the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay in June 1939. Now one-eighth of the members in every province are elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee.

The story goes that the constitution would have been more rigid, were it not for the criticisms of the members and the lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Narendra Dev. The amendment seeking to give more powers to the Working Committee for banning class organisations or political groups or parties within the Congress was not pressed, it was stated, because of the opposition and the temporising attitude taken up by Gandhiji. It was at this meeting that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru admitted that he did not realise earlier the weightage given to rural areas as against urban areas regarding representation of constituencies. It was in this session that he did not even sponsor an official resolution and walked into the Opposition Lobby.

After the Communists came into the Congress in 1937, more group meetings were witnessed. More non-official resolutions began to be tabled. More interest in Congress affairs, a keener sense of controversy, sharpened the edge of criticism and made the session more lively. Visitors were seen taking part in the discussions of this body and sharp rebukes had to be administered In Tripuri, Calcutta and Bombay session of 1939, to quote the recent instances, visitors hurled missiles, shouted and regurgitated inside the pandal slogans which were heard from outside.

The All-India Congress Committee, a modest and unassuming body formed under the constitution of 1908 has now completely changed its composition and complexion.

The Old Method

Not for these members, the old convention of consulting senior members about a particuular proposition and seeking advice. Hundreds of non-official resolutions were tabled—in the Bombay session held three years ago, 175 non-official resolutions were tabled—and moved by the ballot system.

In the past, everything was done in a hurried and perfunctory manner. We get an insight of such proceedings from a narration of Gandhiji. Gandhiji wanted to move a resolution on South Africa in the Subjects Committee which was also the All-India Congress Committee and the late Mr. Wacha was the President.

Gandhiji Given Five Minutes

There were lengthy speeches to every resolution, all in English to boot, and every resolution had some well-known leader to back it. Gandhiji felt that his was but a feeble pipe amongst those veteran drums, and as the night was closing in, his heart beat fast. The resolutions coming at the fag-end, were rushed through at lightning speed. It was 11 o'clock. Gandhiji had already met Gokhale who had looked at his resolution. So he drew his chair and whispered to Gokhale "Please do something for me" and the latter agreed.

Immediately Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said: "So we have done?"

"No, No, there is still a resolution on South Africa. Mr. Gandhi has been waiting long," cried out Gokhale.

"Have you seen the resolution." asked Sir Pherozeshah.

"Of course."

"Do you like it"?

"It is quite good."

"Well then, let us have it, Gandhi". And Gandhiji read it trembling. Gokhale supported it and every one cried "unanimously passed". Gandhiji records in his autobiography that he was given five minutes to speak on the resolution and at the end of 3 minutes, the bell rang. The procedure was far from pleasing to him. But someone had printed and distributed amongst the delegates copies of a poem he had written in praise of emigration and Gandhiji read that poem and referred to the grievances of the settlers in South Africa during the three minutes when the warning bell rang and Gandhiji mistook it and sat down.

Crowded Sessions

Such days are over. The members are now moving with the times. The sessions are more crowded and that has at any rate been the case in Bombay. Facilities of transport, right from the station where the members of the A. I. C. C. get down, are provided. Arrangements for five different types of food, South-Indian, North-Indian Maharashtrian, Gujerati and non-vegetarian, as they are commonly classified, are made. The pandal will be festooned with flags and buntings, galleries set up, enclosures set apart, the rostrum erected, and knee-high desks will be raised for the members of the A. I. C. C. Special arrangements have been made for all office-bearers of the

(Continued on page 17)

By K. U. KINI

Congress Does Not Merely Look And Listen. It Discusses, Tries To Understand, Reacts And—Acts.

"NO UNITY WITHOUT FREEDOM"

Rajen Babu On Shape Of Impending Struggle

Bardoli No Rent Campaign, C. D. Movement Would All Pale Into Insignificance

PATNA, July 31.

"The no rent campaign of Bardoli, the last individual civil disobedience movement, all pale into insignificance before this one—the decision of the Congress to use all its non-violent strength if the "Quit India" demand is not conceded by the British Government", observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad addressing an emergency meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at Sadaqat Ashram today.

Explaining the implications of the present Wardha resolution Dr. Rajendra Prasad emphasised that it was not going to be mere jail-going this time. It was going to be more drastic, calling for the worst repression—shooting, bombing, confiscation of property, all were possible. Congressmen, therefore, had to join the movement fully conscious that they might be exposed to all these. The new plan of action included all forms of Satyagraha based on pure non-violence and this was going to be the last struggle for the independence of India. They could face all the armed might of the world with non-violence, the greatest weapon in the armoury of Satyagraha, he declared.

OLD RESERVATIONS GONE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad dwelt at length on various factors that led the Congress Working Committee to demand the freedom of India first and said that it was no exaggeration to say that it was the most significant and far-reaching resolution in the whole history of the Congress. So long the resolutions of the Congress had been halting. The demand for Purna Swarajya had been made with some mental reservations. A faint hope lingered somewhere in the heart that still a way out could be found for the preservation of Anglo-Indian connections.

Britain, he proceeded, had evaded their demand so far on the plea that she could not transfer power to Indian hands as there was no unity in India. The Congress also had been believing that without this unity India could not attain her goal.

But the Congress had now come to the conclusion that there could be no unity until British power disappeared. The foreign element in the body politic of the country created such new problems that they proved difficult of solution. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, was now of the definite opinion that there could be no unity in India without Swaraj though formerly he held the opposite view. This opinion was the result of bitter experience and the outcome of the Cripps' Mission.

The assertion that the Congress would use all its non-violent strength to secure the freedom of India, said Dr. Prasad, had spread consternation in the world. Britain and America said that this move was preposterous. Germany and Japan appeared to be both pleased and displeased with it. They were pleased with it so far as they thought it would hamper Britain, but they were displeased because they found that it envisaged resistance to all foreign power—Britain and the Axis.

TIME FOR DECISIVE ACTION

In the life of every nation, Dr. Prasad maintained, a time came when it had to take a great and far-reaching step. It was such a step when Hitler decided to launch the war. Similar was the case with America, England and other countries when they resolved to plunge into the world conflict. People were called upon in those lands to sacrifice everything including life. The whole international conflagration was the result of these decisions. The Congress had reached a decision of the same magnitude and significance.

Concluding Dr. Rajendra Prasad affirmed that the Congress had no quarrel with any one. The Congress only hoped to convert its opposition by its suffering and sacrifice. He was confident that the opposition would also join them in the great cause of India's freedom.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU NOT COMING TO BOMBAY

PATNA, August 1.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is not likely to proceed to Bombay in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee on account of indisposition, it is learnt.

Dr. Prasad has had an attack of his old asthmatic complaint and has also developed temperature since yesterday.—A.P.

NOT SATISFIED WITH AMERY'S STATEMENT

Executive Councillors Want Churchill's Confirmation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

An emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Council which was suddenly summoned this evening has aroused considerable speculation.

It appears from the New Delhi reports that the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council are dissatisfied with Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons.

They have been urging that the Viceroy to represent to His Majesty's Government that Churchill should himself make categoric statement on the lines of first part of Cripps' formula reaffirming India's Independence immediately after war.

The prospects of Round Table Conference if convened in the near future are also under consideration.

NO TIME TO FRITTER AWAY RESOURCES

Kelkar Upholds "Old Congress", Condemns Party Politics

POONA, July 31.

"This is a time when political India cannot afford to fritter away its resources of strength by working through different political parties.

There should be a single organisation and the organisation should be the old Congress in which were to be found moderates and extremists, Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs and Parsees and Christians working side by side, said Mr. N. C. Kelker, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the second conference of the All-India Nationalist League which commenced here to-day.

Criticising the proposed method of the Congress viz, Satyagraha, the speaker said it was inadequate and added that it was one sided and could be easily met by Government by providing, as twice before, enough accommodation for the Satyagrahis in jail.

The objective also of the movement was vague. Further it would complicate matters, already unsatisfactory, by resulting in communal and other disturbances.

The other method of sending men to the army and depending on them on their return to contribute to the pressure of public opinion on Government for surrendering political power to the Indian people would be more helpful.

Akalis Not To Oppose Congress Movement

LAHORE, July 31.

The attitude of the Akalis towards the proposed Congress campaign of Civil Disobedience was defined by Master Tarasingh, President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee speaking at a reception organised in honour of Sardar Ishar Singh Maghail, General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal and other Akali leaders by the Sikh Sewak Gatha of Lahore.

Master Tara Singh wished that the struggle might be averted but if it came, he declared in unmistakable terms, then not even a single Akali would be found opposing the Congress movement for Indian freedom.

He, however, emphasised that the need of the hour was unity among all sections of the public to face the danger of external aggression.—A. P.

Malabar Moplahs To Support Congress Move

CALICUT, July 31.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, ex-Minister, Bihar and Member of the Congress Working Committee, has consented to preside over the ensuing Kerala Provincial Azad Muslim Conference to be held here shortly. At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Kerala Azad Muslim Association resolutions were passed supporting the Congress Working Committee's resolution passed at Wardha and assuring wholehearted support of the Moplahs of Malabar in any movement they might launch upon.—United Press.

WARDHA RESOLUTION TO BE RECONSIDERED?

CAWNPORE, August 1.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, member of the Executive Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee and member of the All-India Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution for the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. in Bombay recommending to the A. I. C. C. to advise the Congress Working Committee to reconsider its Wardha resolution in regard to the immediate launching of any movement in the country.—A.P.

CALL TO STUDENTS

PATNA, August 1.

An exhortation to students to come out of their study rooms and join the thick of the fray in the anticipated mass civil disobedience movement when it was launched, was contained in speeches made by Provincial Congress leaders at a meeting of students held here last evening.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, General Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. and Mr. Jagatnarain Lal.—A. P.

Students And War

NAGPUR, July 31.

Acharya Narendra Dev who inaugurated the National Students' Union this evening in the course of his speech said that India in bondage could not think of anything except her freedom and unless that freedom was achieved no single problem could be solved. The speaker exhorted the students not to be dogmatic in their outlook and said that unless capitalism was eliminated wars would recur. The last war, he added, changed the face of Europe and this war would do likewise.—United Press.

B. S. U. (NATIONALIST) TO STAND BY CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of North Bombay Students' Union (Nationalist) Sjt. B. N. Meneswari performed the flag salutation ceremony on Saturday. A huge students procession moved round the various streets of Matunga and terminated at Napoo Gardens: Sjt. Meheswari appealed to the students to give their full support to the coming national struggle under the able leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. P. M. Joshi, the founder and the organiser of the union while thanking Mr. Meheswari said that our union which stood by Congress will give their active support. He appealed to the students of north to join the Union and give their quota in the struggle for freedom.

12 Hurs Hanged, 25 Killed

Encounter With Military Unit; Two Policemen Murdered

KARACHI, August 1.

Twelve more Hurs were executed in the Hyderabad Central Jail yesterday under the Martial Law Regulations bringing the total hanged to forty-five.

Twenty-five Hurs are believed to have been killed and several others injured in an encounter with a military unit near Khadro in Tharparkar District on Wednesday last. Military casualties are four dead.

It is reported that the Hurs killed two policemen while patrolling. This information reached the Military who later engaged the Hurs.—United Press.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT

CALCUTTA, August 1.

Sporting Union entered the fourth round of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament defeating the Light A. A. Regiment by three goals to one in the only Shield match played this evening on the Mahommedan Sporting ground.—A. P.

"BASELESS REPORT"

WARDHAGANJ, July 31.

The "United Press" learns that there is no foundation in the report appearing in a section of the Press that the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, Government of India, will meet Gandhiji in the second week of August after completing his South Indian tour. It is further understood Gandhiji has not so far received any communication from Mr. Aney.—United Press.

SJT. SATYMURTHI FOR BOMBAY.

MADRAS, August 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi is arriving in Madras from Chidambaram to-morrow morning and will leave for Bombay on August 3 to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on special invitation. Thereafter he will attend the A. I. C. C. meeting.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has invited Mr. Satyamurthi, Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram to attend the next meeting of the Working Committee to be held in Bombay.—A. P.

MAULANA HUSAIN AHMED'S TRIAL

(From A Correspondent)

MORADABAD, July 31.

Maulana Husain Ahmad's appeal was argued by Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, M. L. A. (Central), before Mr. S. B. Chindramin, I. C. S. Sessions Judge. For four hours incessantly the Judge heard it patiently. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims gathered and the Court room was packed up with local lawyers. The judgment will be delivered on the 7th instant.

"NATIONALIST" LEAGUE DISOWNS CONGRESS!

POONA, Aug. 1.

Dissociation from the Congress civil disobedience movement, demand for an unambiguous declaration of the political freedom of India, condemnation of the Pakistan scheme and an appeal for including India in the Atlantic Charter are the main features of the resolutions passed by the second session of the All-India Nationalist League to-day.

The resolution on the Congress decision characterised the policy of the British Government as provocative but considered the contemplated movement of the Congress as inopportune in view of the imminent danger of foreign aggression. The resolution apprehended that it may lead to internal disorder, creating a situation adverse to the security of the country.

The resolution regarding the Congress C.D. movement, which was moved by Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar, was passed with a great majority, only one amendment which was moved being thrown out.

The Hon. Mr. M. S Aney, Overseas Member, Government of India, attended the morning session for some time.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar participated in the discussion and supported the resolution regarding the "Atlantic Charter", which was moved by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and seconded by Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee.—United Press.

Nazis Hurled Back On The Don

Soviets Recapture Positions

MOSCOW, August 1.

The Soviet Midnight 'communique' states: "During July 31 our troops fought engagements with the enemy in the areas of Kletskaya and Tsimlyanskaya and south and south-east of Bataisk.

No material changes took place in other sectors of the front."

A supplement to the Soviet communique says that Russian troops retreated to new positions in some sectors south and south-east of Bataisk following heavy fighting.

German motorised and armoured units penetrated the south flank but Russian counter-attack dispersed one column cutting it up into several groups which were annihilated separately.

"An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the Fleet air arm in the Barents Sea.

South of Voronezh two enemy counter-attacks were repelled by artillery and mortar fire with grave losses.

In the area of Tsimlyanskaya stubborn fighting went on against enemy groups which had crossed the Don. The enemy lost over 1,000 officers and men, nine tanks and 15 guns.

On the Central Front there were desultory artillery and machine-gun exchanges.

On the Leningrad Front local fighting took place. A detachment of Leningrad guerillas derailed two enemy railway trains."

Soviet troops during ceaseless attacks have captured four inhabited localities on the Briansk Front, states a frontline report quoted by the Moscow Radio early on Saturday.

Hand to hand fighting took place in villages and the Germans suffered 400 casualties.

The Soviet artillery frustrate all Axis attempts to bring up reinforcements.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS

Moscow radio announced early to-day that two German counter-attacks south of Voronezh yesterday were repelled. The Germans penetrated into Soviet trenches at some points but were thrown back. Two hours later Germans bringing up reinforcements made an attack on Soviet flanks. Red troops resisted with exceptional stubbornness and the German attack failed again.

Several times German automatic riflemen and trench mortar crews reached the eastern bank, only to be wiped out by the Russians. Time after time crossings built by the Germans have been destroyed by Russian aircraft and artillery. At one point the Germans succeeded in throwing over infantry and several tanks. The Russians are fighting hard and at this point "the enemy has failed to advance a single step", the Moscow radio said.

OFFENSIVE IN 3 DIRECTIONS

Reuter's Special Correspondent writes:—

Massed air bombing by the Russian air force over the whole depth of the German forces in the Kletskaya region took place yesterday. A big German pincer movement initiated by several infantry division and one tank division was thus frustrated. In the Kletskaya area Germans are now meeting the strongest opposition they have known since the fighting on the Southern Don began. Attacks take place on ten and fifteen-mile fronts. In fluidity and speed of movement, this battle is reminiscent of the fighting in the desert.

The Germans, who desperately want the rich banks of the Don elbow, yesterday made no progress. One Russian guards unit repelled sixteen consecutive attacks, killing fifteen hundred Germans. A Russian tank division put to flight the German infantry division which went back several miles.

Below Bataisk the German offensive has developed in three directions, south-west along the coast of the gulf of Taganrog, south in the direction of the river Yeya and south-east in the direction of the Rostov branch of the Railway line to Stalingrad. Yesterday the Germans succeeded in taking several Russian defence lines.

The German forces in the Voronezh valley are in an extremely unfavourable position. Persistent Russian pressure has wrested from them one defence line after another. On the west bank the brunt of the fighting continues on the southern flank, where the Germans made two ineffective counter-attacks yesterday. Finnish troops have been brought 1,600 miles from their homeland to fight in the battles of the Don. Many have already fallen.

The Germans are suffering enormous losses in attempts to force a crossing of the Don in the Tsimlyanskaya area, says a front-line dispatch quoted by the Moscow Radio to-day.—Reuter.

Soviet Planes Pass Nazi Defence Barrage And Work Havoc

MOSCOW, August 1.

The first details of the recent raids on the east Prussian Baltic Port of Koenigsberg by the Soviet air force were given by the Commander of one of the formations.

Heavy fire from medium and large-calibre anti-aircraft guns met the Soviet bombers over Koenigsberg where they appeared at intervals of fifteen seconds, but all the planes passed through the barrage. Many tons of bombs were dropped.

Blows were struck at the centre of the city where the Ostwerke Ordnance Factory, the Thyssen Arms Factory, the Gasworks and Power Station are situated. Explosions were also observed in the south of the town, (the site of the Koenigsberg shipyards) and of another Ordnance Factory and were there are also railway workshops, barracks and stores of war materials.—Reuter.

'REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS'

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to "The Times" makes a plea to Christian people to "remember India in their prayers". The Archbishop writes: "I think it is not prominent in the minds of many people that the Indian Congress will meet again on August 7th when the decision reached may have a great effect upon the relationships between a large section of Indian opinion and this country.

To many of us it seems that what is most needed is not a new political device, but a new temper of mind and a new spiritual approach. I write to ask that Christian people will at this time especially remember India in their prayers".—Reuter.

SIKANDAR FOR MIDDLE EAST FRONT

LAHORE, August 1.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has proceeded to the Middle East, it is learned here. He is expected to be absent from India for about three weeks.—A.P.

U. S. AIR FORCE IN MIDDLE EAST

Daring Daylight Attack On Axis Convoy

CAIRO, Aug. 1.

An official communique says: "Many enemy port and harbour facilities in various areas in the Middle East Theatre as well as transport convoys were targets of United States Army Air force bombers during the week ended August first. Included in the United States air operations against Axis forces was a daylight attack on a large transport under convoy of seven destroyers and one cruiser off Southern Greece. At least one bomber scored hits on the transport.

Earlier in the week, United States Air Forces again visited Tobruk, leaving many fires raging in the dock area. One extremely large fire started during this operation was observed to be spreading over a wide area which is believed to be that used for gasoline storage. It is learned that United States Air repair facilities in Eritrea are beginning to show results. Many planes are now flying again after being wrecked in operations."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FIFTH COLUMN IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

G-men (the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents) has disclosed here to-day the presence in the United States of a band recruited by Japan's "Black Dragon" society to aid possible invasion. They have announced the arrest of the alleged organiser of the group which claims to have a hundred thousand members. He is Mimo de Guzman, a Filipino described as "an active figure in a drive to form a fifth column among American Negroes."

De Guzman was arrested on the charge of failing to return a questionnaire. Mr. P. E. Foxworth, Assistant F. B. I. Director, said that De Guzman told his recruits: "The Japanese will supply you with rifles when the time for an invasion comes but buy and store all firmearms. Prepare for the day."—Reuter.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug 2.

A number of persons were injured as a result of a fight between some Hindus and some Muslims in Delhi to-night. Police rushed to the spot and soon brought the situation under control. Police pickets have been posted in the area.—A.P.

CHIN TIEN EVACUATED

CHUNGKING, Aug. 2.

The Chinese forces have evacuated Chin Tien in south-east of Chekiang Province midway between Wenchow and Lishui. The Japanese have made a new landing on the south bank of the river Ou in the same province and are advancing inland.—Reuter.

FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The famous soldier explorer of Tibet Sir Francis Edward Younghusband has died after a short illness aged 75.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's closing	..	18.28
Difference	..	—02

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

Broach July/August	Rs. 196-8
I. C. C. January	Rs. 318-8

11 Nazi Planes Destroyed In Fierce Air Battle

R. A. F. SWEEP OVER ENEMY TERRITORY IN EUROPE, SPREAD DESTRUCTION

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Over a hundred British and German fighters clashed in dog-fights over the Somme area on Friday afternoon, it is officially announced, when as stated earlier 11 enemy aircraft were shot down. Others were damaged.

Spitfires, Messerschmitt and Fockwulf fought fiercely over a formation of Boston bombers, which had successfully raided an aerodrome at Abbeville.

Bombers were uninterrupted and able to score hits on dispersal points of the perimeter track and buildings on an Abbeville aerodrome. Spitfire pilots in escort report that buildings hit "appeared to disintegrate" and fires were started.

Further Axis aircraft—not included in the eleven—were seen burning on ground. On the way to the target and when homeward bound the Bostons were unimpeded thanks to the efficient screen of Spitfires.

Boston bombers were escorted this evening by Spitfires across 130 miles of the English Channel to attack docks at St. Malo one of the busiest ports in north-west France, it is officially stated in London.

Spitfires diverted enemy fighters which came up to intercept and Bostons caused hits on the docks.

An Air Ministry communique states that while many squadrons of the R.A.F. aircraft swept over the Cherbourg Peninsula and Britany on Friday evening, another squadron of Bostons with a Spitfire escort bombed docks at St. Malo. From this operation no R.A.F. aircraft is missing.

An Air Ministry communique states, "During daylight on Friday there was a slight enemy activity over the southern coast of England.

Yesterday evening bombs were dropped at a place on the south-west coast where some damage was done and there were a small number of casualties some of which were fatal."

NAVAL PLANES BOMB MERSA MATRUH

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 1.

Many explosives and big fires were caused east of Mersa Matruh during a raid by naval aircraft on Friday night.

One plane dropped a stick of six bombs right across the target, starting a fire and a following plane unloaded its bombs into flames. The fire was visible 30 miles away.

Other naval aircraft hit a small cargo vessel in the inner harbour at Mersa Matruh. Clouds of smoke rose from the ship completely covering the superstructure.

There was fierce anti-aircraft opposition but all planes returned safely.—Reuter.

A general view of Tilak Day gathering held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Chowpatty sands on Saturday morning. The profusely garlanded statue of the Lokmanya is seen at the left.

Tilak's Inspiring Message Comes Across The Years

Bombay Celebrates Patriot's Death Anniversary; Nagindas Master And Meherally Urge Support For Wardha Resolution

A mammoth meeting attended by nearly 10,000 people was held at the Chowpatty Sands, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Saturday evening, to celebrate the Tilak Anniversary.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the President of the B. P. C. C. presided and Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Nagindas Master, in the course of his speech remarked that the celebration of the Lokmanya's anniversary this year was under unique circumstances and at no time in the history of the Indian political struggle could his fight for India's freedom be more inspiring and heartening than now.

His anniversary fell at a time when the Indian National Congress was about to launch a fight such as had never been undertaken before.

JAMNADAS MEHTA ANSWERED

The speaker referred to the Working Committee's Wardha Resolution and analysing it showed how false were the misrepresentations put forward by interested persons in decrying it.

Adverting to the charges made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at Poona about the implications of the resolution, particularly the charge that it was a fifth column activity, Mr. Nagindas Master expressed surprise that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, of all persons, could interpret the resolution as such an activity, an interpretation which even the worst enemy of the Congress had not so far put forth.

Every self-respecting Indian would rise in protest against such a wicked and unfounded charge, he added.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, while always upholding Hindu Mahasabha views gloated it the idea that the Muslims had no truck with the Congress and obviously took comfort in such an idea, declared the speaker.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had called it the declaration of an open alliance with Japan forgetting that Mahatmaji and every Congress leader had denounced all aggression and declared their readiness and willingness to fight Japan and every Fascist power. Mahatmaji had even proclaimed that he would rather be shot than allow Japan to conquer India.

COMMUNAL ISSUE

Referring to Mr. Jinnah's statement upon the Working Committee's resolution, especially, his observations that there was nothing to prevent an agreement between all parties even though the British were present in India. Mr. Nagindas Master explained the various attempts made by Mahatmaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and by the Congress President, to do everything in their power to come to a settlement with the Muslim League.

The speaker said that the offer of the Congress President for a conference between the Congress and the Muslim League was still there, but unheeded except on the impossible terms of an agreement in advance on Pakistan.

NOTHING TO CHOOSE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, speaking next, said that Lokmanya Tilak had died fighting the battle of freedom.

The best way to commemorate his services to the nation was to compel the British Government which had kept the country in bondage for two centuries, to surrender its power to the people of India.

If there was to be peace and prosperity in the world, the first essential was the disintegration of Imperialism he declared.

There was nothing to choose between Imperialism and Fascism, he said.

If such a good and sincere man like Sir Stafford Cripps could let down the Indian cause the way he did, then what faith could Indians impose in the promises of other British statesmen, he asked.

So long as India was divided the bureaucracy could rule peacefully, but once Indians told them with an united voice to quit India they would have to surrender their power to Indian hands. To-day, Gandhiji had come forward to lead the country and it was the imperative duty of every patriotic Indian to stand by him, observed Mr. Meherally.

If India could not grasp this opportunity to attain independence they would never be able to do it later.

The Mayor made a special appeal to the students of Bombay to cast aside their books and join the forthcoming struggle for freedom.

Concluding he said:— "Let every house be a Congress house and every man a Congressman'

On behalf of the students of Bombay Mr. Lalloo Shah, and Jaffar Abidali gave the Mayor an assurance that they would join the fight for freedom.

FLAG SALUTATION AT TILAK STATUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the unfurling of the National Flag at the foot of the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty where five thousand citizens were gathered from the early hours of the morning, Bombay commenced celebrations in connection with the Tilak Anniversary today. Addressing the gathering on the occasion, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B. P. C. C. said that Tilak Anniversary would herald the greatest struggle of India in the cause of freedom. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to remember the inspiring message of the Late Lokamanya—"Swaraj is my birthright"—and to strive for its fulfilment.

The programme chalked out by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the anniversary included a procession in the morning. Four thousand citizens wended their way to the Tilak statue after leaving the Congress House and passing through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Lamington Road and Sandhurst Bridge. The procession was led by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C C. Among those who joined in the procession were Messrs. S. K. Patil, Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Ishwarbhai Patel and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi.

The National Flag was unfurled by the President of the B.P.C.C. near the Tilak Statue when the processionists reached Chowpatty.

In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

The Tilak Day opened here with Prabhat Pheries. The President of the Allahabad University Union performed the Flag hoisting ceremony on the University buildings.—A. P.

TASK BEFORE COUNTRY

Sardar Patel's Lecture To-day: Other Meetings

"The Task before the Country" will be the subject of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's address to the mass meeting to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty. The meeting is one of the propaganda campaign series organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee

Loud speakers will be installed and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

IMPLICATIONS OF WARDHA RESOLUTION.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been organising a series of meetings to explain the implications of the Wardha Resolution and to prepare the people to implement it when the time comes. The following meetings have been arranged as a part of that campaign:

To-morrow (August 3) Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi will preside. Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, of the B. P. C. C. will address. Ghodapdeo Maidan, at 6 p.m.

4th August, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Sewri, Sjt. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, will preside. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo will address.

5th August, (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. Nare Park (Opp. G.I.P. Rly. Parel Workshop). Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address.

6th August, (Thursday), at 6 p.m. Corner of Shri Rama Mills, Fergusson Road, Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Acharya Narendra Deo and Shri Shankarrao Deo will address.

Sevikas Meet

In response to the appeal issued by Mrs. Safia Khan, G.O.C. of the Congress Dal, Ladies' Section, about 300 Sevikas attended a meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Congress House. Detailed instructions as to their duty during the A.I.C.C. session.

The reception arrangement at the Victoria Terminus on the arrival of the Congress President was also discussed, and all the Sevikas were requested to make it a point to participate in the Reception. It was also decided to give a guard of honour to the President at the Station on his arrival.

Such of the Sevikas who were not present at the meeting on Saturday, are requested to see the G.O.C. Congress Dal, Ladies' Section, at the Congress House between the hours 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. and receive the necessary instructions.

BRIGHTER STREETS AND HOMES IN MYSORE

Obscuration Of Lights Order Suspended

BANGALORE, August 1.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders directing that the Obscuration of Lights Order as applied to street and house lighting be suspended from to-day in all areas of the State where it is in force until further orders.

Enquiries in the Residency reveal that a similar order would issue shortly as applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.—A.P.

War Expenditure And Financial Settlement

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

The advisability of consulting the Indian Legislature and commercial opinion before arriving at a decision regarding financial settlement relating to war expediture of His Majesty's Government is stressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, in a communication to the Finance Department of the Government of India.—A. P.

State Council Bids Farewell To Sir C. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 1.

The Sri Chitra State Council met this morning under the Presidency of the Dewan President, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in a tense atmosphere.

Public galleries were packed to overflowing.

The House appeared conscious of the fact that within a few hours the Dewan would have departed from their midst.

Resolutions felicitating Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar had been tabled.

The Dewan was visibly moved as was evidenced by the tenor of his speech while replying in impassioned terms to the felicitations.

A number of leading officials and non-officials called at Bhakti Vilas, the Dewan's residence, to bid him farewell.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar later drove to Courtallam where he reaches this evening.—A. P.

EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, July 30.

A conference of representatives of employers and workers will be held here on August 7 to consider labour problems arising out of the war situation. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, Government of India, will preside over the conference. Labour leaders like Messrs V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi and Jamnadas Mehta will participate in the conference.—United Press.

Marwadi Students' Homage To Tilak

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Marwadi Students' Union Bombay, celebrated Lokmanya Tilak anniversary today.

Under the auspices of the Union a meeting was held at the Hall of the Marwadi Sammelan at Kalbadevi Mr. Parmanand Tulsian presided.

Messrs. Parmeshwar Bagarka, Radhavallab Gupta Shambahadur and other addressed the meeting.

At Wardha

WARDHA, Aug. 1.

The anniversary of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak was celebrated here. There was a meeting and flag salutation ceremony.—A. P.

A weaver-woman in Films of India's "Covering them with Affection."

Pramila and Mumtaz Ali in "Basant" at Majestic.

RARE FILM TREAT AT NEW WEST END

A rare film programme will be presented this morning at 10 at the New West End Cinema, Lamington Road, when one French full-length film (starring the famous star, Daniel Darrieux), two Russian documentaries and one short film about Red China will be screened. The proceeds will go to the Indian People's Theatre Association.

"Arman" Coming To Opera House

Ranjit's unique social 'Arman' will be released shortly at Royal Opera House. It depicts immortal youth and its sweet dream.

The story, songs and dialogue are by Director Kedar Sharma. Arman is novel in its theme. The story goes back to 1910 era. Its cast includes Motilal, Shamim and Nagendra.

"Jhoola" Jubilee In Poona

"Jhoola" continues to gather fresh plumes for the Bombay Talkies cap. The picture is in its thirty-second week at the Roxy theatre in Bombay and will soon cross the "Bandhan" record of thirty-three weeks' run.

Meanwhile, this week the Paramount theatre in Poona celebrates the Silver Jubilee of "Jhoola." The Jubilee of a Hindustani picture at the seat of the Mahratta country is something to mention.

Acharya Signs Up Motilal

Acharya Art Productions is speeding up its production programme. With gratifying public response to his initial production "Kunwara Bap" all over the country, Producer Acharya is putting through the final scenes of his second picture "Uljhan" starring Sardar Akhtar. Screen play writer Saradindu Banerji has meanwhile completed the script for the third picture, for which Mr. Acharya has signed up Motilal.

"BHARAT MILAP" IN 3RD WEEK AT AURORA

Prakash Pictures' great devotional "Bharat Milap" enters its 3rd week at The Aurora, Matunga.

On Sunday at 10-30 a. m. Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr in M. G. M.'s funniest love comedy "Comrade X" will be shown.

NATIONAL'S 'BEHEN' AT CHITRA

National's 'Behen' starring Nalini Jaywant, Sheikh Mukhtar and Kanayalal is being started at Chitra from today in the second run. It is a very moving film of a brother's love for his sister.

HINDUSTANI "BIRTH OF A BABY" AT BROADWAY

When "Birth of a Baby" was released in Bombay it was a sensation. Families after families flocked to see this film. But all the families could not grasp it very nicely because it was in English version at that time. The Hindustani version of 'The Birth of a Baby'—Universal's Documentary film—is now at Broadway Talkies.

THE EPIC CONFLICT IN "ROTI"

In the beginning God made the fair Earth and the Good Earth brought forth beautiful flowers, luscious fruits, life-sustaining Corn, health-giving herbs, stately forests and green, eye-soothing meadows.

Man and beast lived happily in the midst of the pleasant surroundings until the curiosity of one mortal led him to tear the tender skin of Mother Earth open in order to satisfy his inborn craving for new sensations and fresh experiences.

The inquisitive one was rewarded for his pains with a shining atom of Yellow Dust, but, curious as it may appear, in that insignificant atom of metal lay the hell that was to be let loose on helpless mankind and animal kind years later.

Thus began that Epic Conflict between Golden Corn and Yellow Dust and brought untold misery on generations of men and animals. To-day that unequal Conflict has ended in the temporary triumph of Gold over Corn, the victory of Money over Bread.

The portrayal of that conflict is far too vast for words, however widely they might be spread and the presentation of such a mighty theme would require an imaginative genius like Mehboob. Happily that Great Producer-Director does it for us pictorially and entertainingly in his forthcoming "Roti" of National Studios.

AMERY OUT TO DO HIS DUTY

Realistic View No Threat To Congress, Says "Glasgow Herald"

GLASGOW, July 31.

In an editorial the "Glasgow Herald" states: "Mr. Amery rightly took a realistic view of the Government of India's responsibility in the present uneasy situation.

It was in no sense a threat to the Congress—though one Labour Member of Parliament chose to think so—when the Secretary of State proclaimed that the Government of India will not flinch from its duty to take every possible step to meet whatever situation may arise.

Anything else would be a grave dereliction of duty, more grave because the Axis threat to India is by no means removed.

The military security of India depends largely on the internal political stability of the sub-continent and although in the present circumstances that stability is rather imperfect the fulfilment of Mr. Gandhi's threat or unconditional compliance with his demands would produce chaos."—Reuter.

MORE COMMUNISTS RELEASED

NASIK, August 1.

Mr. V. D. Chitale, member of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. V. M. Bhuskute and Mr. Korhadkar, Communists, were released from the Nasik Road Central Prison this morning.—A.P.

Cut-Faces Competition Results

ALL CORRECT ENTRIES—EACH GETS Rs. 37-14-0

There were (66) Sixty-six All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 37-14-0) Rupees Thirty-seven and Annas fourteen only.

BOMBAY

Mrs. H. F. Chinoy, Colaba
T. G. Poduval, Mahim.
Tyebbhoy M. Ismail, Mirza Street
Tyebbhoy M. Ismail, Mirza Street
S. Murkute, Mahim.
Premjee Arjun Mistry, Plaster Workshop, Jamli Mohalla
Bachubai N. Mistry, Grant Road
Banoobai Ahmedali, Khokha Bazaar
Kurbanhusein Fidahusein, Khokha Bazaar.
Taherbhoy Ahmedali, Khokha Bazaar.
Abel Gonsalves, Middle Colaba.
Khavajabai Usman Gharna, Sarangi Street
Shivji Vassanji Chandan Mulund.
Ahmed Tyeb Gani, Bidi Shop Banyan Road
Ahmed Tyeb Gani, Bidi Shop, Banyan Road
Ahmed Tyeb Gani, Bidi Shop, Banyan Road.
M. R. Station Master, Jerbai Wadia Road.
Mrs. S. J. Kamat, Lamington Road.
Ismail Abdulhusein, Bhajipala Lane
K. Somaiah Gulalwadi.
R. M. Kanabar, Sandhurst Road
Mithabai J. Chandriani, Chowpatty.
Kantabehen C. Chandriani, Chowpatty.
Trambaklal Jethalal, Marwari Bazaar.
Piroz A. Talpade, 27, New Wadi, Bombay
Zohrabai Abdulali, Khara Tank Road
Homi D Khambatta, Matunga
D. C. Daruwalla Matunga
Mani J. Cooper, Matunga
Shiavax C. Daruwalla, Matunga
D. C. Daruwalla, Matunga
M. E. Kudrati, Mutton Street
Tyebbhoy M. Ismail Basir, Mirza Street.
Mohsinbhoy Jaffarbhoy Suratwalla Dhabu Street
Namdeo Bhojoo Sartape, Parel.
Babu Rao Jamadar, Calcutta Film Exchange, Bombay

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Krishna R. Rana, Vile Parle
Vidya Kambli Vile Parle

AHMEDABAD

Kasam Gaffurbhoy, Saraspur Road
Dahyalal Amthalal Basad, Sahi Baug.

BAREILY

M. Ahson, Kazi Tola.

BEZWADA

K. K. M. Anne, S. R. R. College

BOTAD

Khoja Habibbhoy Nanji, Kamlapur.

CHANDA

Parvatibai Kousik, C/o Kousik Pleader

CUTCH BHUJ

Abdul Karim Alimahomed, Vokhra Falia.

CUTCH

Hussein Ahmedbhoy Hasambhoy Post Samadhoga.

DHOND

R. F. Patel, H. C. C. Ltd

DHORAJI

Jayakuvar Tribhovandas, C/o T. J. Vagher.
Tribhovandas Jagjivan Sanghadia Near Halar Gate
T. J Bhagat, Near Halar Gate

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	6
B	9
C	12
D	15
E	3
F	1
G	5
H	8
I	17
J	14
K	13
L	11
M	7
N	2
O	10
P	18
Q	4
R	16

GONDAL

Soni Damodar Ranchod Nani Bazaar

HUBLI

S. S. Majigud, Audit Office

IDAR

Najmuddin Rajabali, Bazaar

JUNAGADH

G. H. A. Sorathya, Jail Road

JAMBUSAR (BROACH)

K. F. Shaikh, Municipal High School

JAMNAGAR

P. J. Limbda Rajendra Road

POONA

Shaikh Chand Yusuf, Vetal Peth

PORBUNDER

Ebrahim Mahomed Shaikh, C/o B. S. N. Co. Ltd
Chinabhoy Vela Lodhari, C/o B. S. N Co. Ltd
Jayantilal Girjashanker Bhatt, C/o B. S. N. Co., Ltd

VAPI

Jaganji Lalad, Cabin-man
Vasantrao Parshottam, Opposite Market.
Parshottam Kalyan Opposite Market

WADHWAN (CAMP).

Taherbhoy Ebrahim, Station Road
Satekah Abdulah Labh Bazaar.
Ebrahim Mahomedali Lakdawala, Station Road

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 10th August, 1942.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of some entries having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

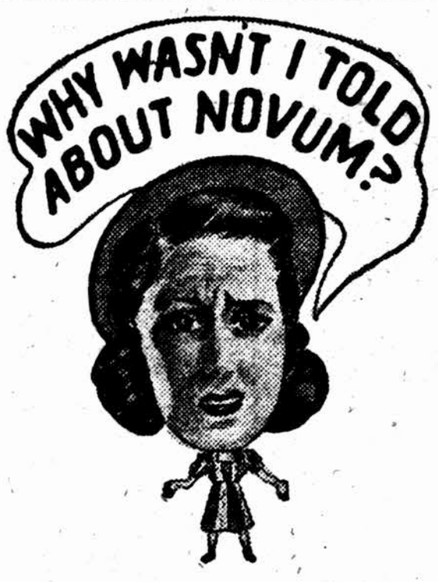
Chinese Expect Jap Invasion Of Russia By August 15

DUSSELDORF HIT HARD

Bomber Command's Most Concentrated Attack

LONDON, August 1.

A greater number of Lancasters as well as a great force of all other types of heavy and medium bombers attacked Dusseldorf last night, it is officially stated in London. It is probably the most concentrated attack the Bomber Command has yet made. Over 150 4,000-pound bombs, a great weight of other high explosive bombs of all sizes and hundreds of thousands of incendiaries were dropped on Dusseldorf in no more than fifty minutes.—Reuter.



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REINFORCEMENTS MOVING STEADILY TOWARDS BORDER: LULL IN CHINA CONTINUES

CHUNGKING, July 31.

The absence of preparations by Japan for the launching of a large scale offensive in China is strengthening the belief of Chinese military experts in Chungking that she is planning an early attack on Russia.

They go to the length of estimating that hostilities will break out on the Soviet-Manchurian frontier around August 16.

Reports of Japanese reinforcements and supplies being moved northwards in the direction of the frontier are multiplying. News from the various Chinese fronts indicates that a general lull has set in.

It is now definitely established that the Japanese offensive in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces has been reached its concluding stage. There have been no further Japanese attacks while some of the enemy units have been withdrawn north of the Yangtse.—Reuter.

10,000 Japs In Aleutians

New U. S. Plane Combines Cargo And Fighter Carrier

WASHINGTON, August 1.

There are believed to be about 10,000 Japanese on the Aleutian Islands of Kiska, Attu, and Agattu, a Navy spokesman declared in an interview on Friday.

He was replying to a request for information concerning a recent Alaska Congressman's assertion that 25,000 Japanese had been landed on the islands.

He added that reconnaissance so far had not revealed any Japanese on the United States owned Pribil islands, 200 miles north west of Dutch Harbour in the Bering sea.

A cargo plane of a revolutionary design capable of being used as a sky-roaming carrier for a dozen fast fighters was described to the Senate Military Sub-Committee here to-day.

Two aircraft engineers Horace Chapkan Young and Eric Langlands of the Aero-Dynamics Reserve Corporation, said that the plane was lifted and propelled by a combination of engines helium gas and air tunnel.

This single wing combination of cargo and fighter-carrier would have a flying deck between 180 and 200 feet long from which the fighters would take off.

It would carry enough helium to lift 36 tons and with engines turning to lift seventy tons.

The plane was designed to adopt the lighter than Air principle without the bulk of the lighter than aircraft.—

NICKNAMED "WAVES"

The women's naval auxiliary authorised by President Roosevelt will undoubtedly be nicknamed "waves" as the Navy Department announcement referred to them as "Women appointed for volunteer service."

Mildred H. McAffe, the 42-year old President of Wellesley College, is expected to be appointed head of the "Waves" with the rank of lieutenant commander.

MERCHANT SHIP SUNK

The United States Navy Department announced tonight that a medium merchant ship flying the Panama flag was torpedoed on July 18 off the north coast of South America. The survivors have been landed at a United States East Coast port.—Reuter.

20 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED

CHUNGKING Aug. 1.

The last two attempted raids on Hengyang in North Hunan cost the Japanese 16 Zero fighters, General Stillwell's headquarters here announced to-day. Four other Japanese planes were listed as "probably destroyed." General Stillwell's 'communique' said that nine Japanese Zero fighters were shot down by Allied fighters in yesterday's raid, while seven were destroyed the day before. These successes have been largely due to the excellent warning service maintained by the Chinese. Yesterday's raid was the first in which any Japanese fighter has been shot down over China at night.—Reuter.

Allies' Supply To Turkey

Activities Of United Kingdom Commercial Corporation

ANKARA, August 1.

"Turkey is deeply satisfied" with the Allies' efforts to meet the Turkish supply needs. The Turkish Premier M. Sarajoglu told this to the British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen and Lord Carlisle, Head of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, when they discussed Turkey's requirements on Thursday

Apart from deliveries to the various Turkish Government departments, the local Turkish market has received about five million sterling worth British goods during the past year. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation is prepared to increase its purchasing programme over that of the past year, which totalled about forty million Turkish Pounds.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Envoy May Visit India

CHUNGKING, Aug. 1.

Mr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's Personal envoy whose talks with Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek are arousing much interest, is expected to remain here about a month.

It is reported that he may then go to India with General Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China and India.—Reuter.

U. S. Planes Destroy Several Jap Aircraft

CHUNGKING, July 31.

A Communique from the American air headquarters here today said American fighters shot three Japanese "Zero" fighters when Japanese bombers with fighter escort again tried to attack Henyang air field in the southern Hunan province yesterday morning A number of other Japanese planes were possibly shot down. The Japanese bombers turned back without reaching their objective. This attempted attack on the airfield followed an earlier raid yesterday morning, when it has now been established that American fighters brought down four out of nine Japanese bombers. One American fighter crashed when landing after this raid. The plane was lost but the pilot was saved. the Communique added.

Henyang is on the railway from Canton to Hankow.—*Reuter.*

GONA VILLAGE HEAVILY HIT

U. S. Kittyhawks Intercept Darwin Raids

LONDON, Aug. 1.

(From Allied Headquarters in the South-West Pacific):—

To-day's 'communique' states:

NEW GUINEA, GONA: Our bombers attacked in this area. Gona village was heavily hit and two large fires were started near the coast.

BANDAGEE: An Allied air unit attacked and probably hit an enemy cruiser south of Ambon.

SOLOMONS, GUADALCAND: Allied bombers heavily attacked enemy installations near Kukum obtaining direct hits on the supply dock, and one large ship was sunk.

AUSTRALIA, MOSSMAN: A single enemy plane at night jettisoned one bomb about nine miles from the village with minor damage.

Mossman mentioned in to-day's southwest Pacific communique lies 320 miles northwest of Townsville which has been raided several times this week.

SYDNEY: The operational base reports that the Japanese coming over Darwin in force on Thursday were attacked by American Kittyhawks. Seven "Zero fighters" and two bombers were destroyed.

The pilot of the only Kittyhawk that was lost baled out when his plane was shot full of holes after crippling a Japanese bomber. He was rescued from the sea.

The Japanese dropped upwards of 50,000 of high explosives and incendiaries but the raid achieved insignificant damage.

The bombers came in formations of nine at high level with fighters scarcely visible above them.

Kittyhawks fought their way through the Japs who flew off over the sea.

"NEW GUINEA, RABAUL: An Allied air reconnaissance unit shot down an intercepting enemy fighter.

KOKONA: The situation is static."

From an operational base somewhere in Australia: Although seven enemy fighters and two bombers were destroyed in the Darwin raid on July 30 it is estimated that a further six fighters and five bombers were probably destroyed and in view of the fact that the fighters were over the target for about half an hour it is likely that some had so exhausted their petrol or they were damaged that they could not have reached their base.

After the Japanese bombers turned from the target Allied fighters followed them far out to sea constantly diving on them as they made, homeward.

NEW YORK PLUNGED INTO DARKNESS

NEW YORK, August 1.

New York City was plunged into darkness when air raid sirens sounded the city's first practice alert late last night. Thousands on Broadway hurried to air raid shelters.—Reuter.

SELF-PROPELLING PLYWOOD LIFE-BOATS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

A contract for 1,000 life-boats for liberty ships to be constructed of plywood—the first of the kind to be built—is announced by the Maritime Commission.

The boats will be 22 feet long and many will be self-propelled. Each will carry 25 persons

They have passed all Coast Guard tests and will mean saving of more than one ton of metal per boat, the Maritime Commission states.—Reuter.

ENEMY BOMBER DESTROYED

LONDON, August 1.

An enemy bomber was destroyed while attacking this country on Friday night.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 18, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 2, 1311
Sunrise: 6-17 a.m. Sunset: 7-12 p.m.
Hightide: 3-36, 15-46. Lowtide: 9-12, 22-07

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 11 a.m.
METRO—"The Bugle Sounds" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Honky Tonk" 4, 6-30 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12 noon.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Joan of Paris" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 12-30 noon.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Asra" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"This Woman is Mine" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Big Store" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 & 9
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 Matinee: to-day 12-45.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"The Kick" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Birth of a Baby" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Vidyapati" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Astanga Yoga" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when Shri Vijayshankar Mulshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Sharmon."

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Two religious discourses will be held by Swami Sambuddhanandaji at Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. and 5-30 p. m. respectively.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR: Swami Gauriswarananda will give a religious discourse on "The Last Message of Sri Krishna" (11th Chapter Bhagwatam) to-day (Sunday) at the Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar at 8-45 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Battlefield of Life" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE: Restrictions imposed on booking registered articles for and from the following Sub-Offices and Branch Offices in account with them have since been withdrawn:—Kohima Sub-Office and Imphal Sub-Office under the Jorhat H.O.

MARWARI STUDENTS' UNION: The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Office of the Union, Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road.

ARYA SAMAJ: Under the auspices of Arya Samaj, Gopitalav, Pandit Pratap Chandra will deliver a lecture on "The Present Condition of Arya Samaj" to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m.

A.R.P. AT KHAR: A meeting of the Wardens at 10 a.m. at Bai Putlabai Hall, 11th Road Khar, for practice in the "damage reporting" to-day (Sunday).

ROHIDAS TARUN SUDHARAK SANGH: The opening ceremony will be performed by Professor V. G. Rao at Thana, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. when Mr. P. M. Lomber will preside.

'A' WARD P.V.B. A meeting of the First Aid Volunteers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at the Wards office when different squads will be formed. All the volunteers must attend.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: A monthly meeting of the Managing Council of "F" Ward Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Committee's office, Vahidina Mansion, Parel.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Superintendent, General Telegraph Office, Karachi, intimates that telegrams for Quetta and Shikarpur, Sind are subject to heavy delay due to general breakdown of Sukkar-Shikarpur wire.

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kala Bhavan will hold weekly programme, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall, Vahindina Mansion, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao will give vocal music programme in the attendant raginis of Dipak rag.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held at the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall No. 2 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m., when Sri. D. V. Sabnis, will deliver a discourse in Marathi on "Shri Jnaneshwari."

SUNDAYS FOOTBALL FINAL: The Final of the 2nd Division of the Harwood Football League will be played to-day (Sunday) on the St. Xavier's College Ground—Parel, between the two popular teams—Tata Sports Club and B.B. & C.I. Rly. The kick-off is at 5-40 p.m. Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay will preside and give away the trophies. Don Bosco High School Band will be in attendance from 4-45 p.m.

Propaganda Meeting At Chaupatty

Another important meeting of the propaganda campaign inaugurated in the City of Bombay by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee, will be addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Chaupatty Sands.

Vounteers of the Congress Dal and other organisations are requ'red to be present at Chawpatty not later than 5 p.m.

Loud-speakers will be insta'led and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

A general meeting of the Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a. m., at Dhuru Hall near Dadar Tilak Bridge.

Reclamation House Collapse— Mayor's Relief Fund

The following further donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Fund:—

Already announced Rs. 40,925-8-6.

President Board of Directors and Members of the Rotary Club, Bombay Rs. 600; The Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay Rs. 555; Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd. Rs. 501; Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Kt. Rs. 201; Amount collected by No. 2 Company, Civic Guards, Mahim Section (2nd instalment) Rs. 142; Anonymous Rs. 101, Mr. Mahomed Husein Hasham Premji Rs. 101; R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel Rs. 101; Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt. Rs. 100. Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Kt. Rs. 100; Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand Rs. 100. Mr. B. J. Wadia Rs. 100; Mrs. D. N. Sirur Rs. 100; The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. Rs. 100. Including lesser amounts Total Rs. 44,504-9-6.

Reception To Mayor

The South Indian Association, Bombay, will accord a reception to His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally at the Association premises to-day (Sunday) at 3-45 p.m. The programme will include dance item by Miss Chittani Rajalakshmi, an eight-year old evacuee from Rangoon, now in Bombay.

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PRICES: A meeting of the residents of Dadar-Matunga Estate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Dr. T. G. Shirname, Price Controller, will deliver a lecture on "Civil Supplies and Prices."

STUDENTS' RALLY & CAMP: The Bombay Suburban Students' Union will hold Students' Rally and Camp at Juhu, today (Sunday), Addresses will be delivered by Sjt. Achut Patwardhan, B. G. Kher and Purshottam Trikumdas, at Janki Kutir (Juhu Beach, Vile-Parle side.)

"NATIONAL WAR FRONT, WORLI": Under the auspices of the National War Front, Worli, Professor V. G. Rao will give lecture on "The National War Front" to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli. Dr. Meher-Homji, will preside.

THE VIDYADAINI SPORTS CLUB: The Fifteenth Annual Gathering and prize distribution of the club will be held under the presidentship of Mr. J. J. K. Patel, Secretary, W.I.A.A. Ltd., at the premises of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KOKNI MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE: Under the auspices of the above League, a general meeting of the Kokni Muslims pertaining to the Jumma Musjid Bombay for demanding the Ballot System of voting at the forthcoming general election of Directors, will be held at Begmohamed Baug, Mohamedalli Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE DAY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, a mass rally of workers will be held on the Kamgar Maidan at Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the Dearness Allowance Day. Mr. S. C. Joshi will preside. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar, D. V. Pradhan, Asok Mehta, Lalji Pendse and others will address the meeting.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY: Under the joint auspices of the Mysore Association and the National Kannada Education Society, Bombay, there will be a public gathering today (Sunday) at 8 a. m. in the premises of the Mysore Association to celebrate the Birthday of His Highness Sir Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur Maahraja of Mysore.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S LECTURE: Another important meeting of the propaganda campaign inaugurated in the City of Bombay by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee, will be addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Chowpatty Sands. Volunteers of the Congress Dal and other organisations are required to be present at Chowpatty not later than 5 p.m. Loud-speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

A Correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, a big meeting of Railway Workers at Parel Workshops was held to explain to the workers their responsibilities due to War. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, N. A. V. Raman, B. V.

"Rice War" In Bombay?

Retailers' Ultimatum To Government And Wholesalers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Close on the heels of the "kerosene cry," Bombay is threatened with a rice cry.

The Grain Dealers' Association took a decision to-day that no retail dealer shall buy rice from a whole-saler unless rice is made available to him (retailer) at the prices controlled by Government. The Association also insisted that the rice supply to retailers should be expeditious.

"WAR COMMITTEE"

A "War Committee" composed of 24 members was appointed by the Grain Dealers' Association to suggest a way of giving effect to the resolution.

If the Government does not step in immediately and force the whole-salers to stick to controlled prices, the rice-eaters of Bombay will be faced with an alternative of switching on to a different diet—or starving!

The "rice market crisis" has been hanging over the city since July when the grain Dealers' Association started picketing the wholesale market. Picketing was given up only when the Government assured the Association that the main grievances of the retailers would be redressed. According to the Secretary of the Association the grievances remain unredressed.

"BLACK MARKET."

In a circular letter calling a special meeting of the Association, the Secretary observed:—

"It is 10 days since those assurances were given, but I am sorry to inform you that practically nothing has been done. Their assurances of speedy redress of our grievances remain unfulfilled and our position in general remains the same as before. The question of supply of rice and issue of permits have taken so grave a turn that if nothing is done to overhaul the entire system of supply and permits of rice the scenes that we see on the kerosene depots will be staged in rice supply also. We are contemplating how to fight with this unbending attitude of the Black market in rice. The order under which control on stock and sale of rice has been placed does not touch the wholesale rice merchants and for this reason wholesale rice merchants are not prepared to sell rice at controlled rates as they have not fear of legal action against them for withholding the sale of commodity kept for sale."

The special meeting was held at Kanbaiwadi this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Khimji Madan Bhujpuria.

Cost Of Living Shoots Up

DURING THE MONTH ENDED JULY 15, THE WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BOMBAY, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1934 EQUAL TO 100, WAS 168—16 POINTS HIGHER THAN IN THE PRECEDING MONTH. THE INDEX NUMBER FOR FOOD ARTICLES ADVANCED BY 23 POINTS TO 200.

LESSON TO WHEAT HOARDERS

2,700 Bags Confiscated In Hyderabad

KARACHI, August 1.

2,700 wheat bags were confiscated by the District Controller of Hyderabad (Sind) from wholesale dealers who, it is alleged, had been hoarding wheat. The confiscated wheat is being sold to retail dealers.—A.P.

Profiteers Arrested

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

Eight wheat and sugar dealers were arrested in Lahore to-day on a charge of profiteering.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE TILAK ANNIVERSARY

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Leading city markets observed to-day "Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary" and no business was done.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, August 2.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ghazal aur geet: 5-15 Amir Khan of Indore. 5-35 Barkha Rut ke Geet: 5-50 Local news and special. 6-25 Jawabi Hamila 6-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6-45 Puria Dhanasiri on sarod. 7 Ghulam Fareed. 7-15 Jawab men. 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Amir Khan of Indore. 8 Film flashes. 8-15 For villagers only 9-50 Ghulam Fareed. 10 Amir Khan of Indore. 10-20 Iqbal Bano. 10-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo.

Bombay I—II—Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Light selection. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Gujarati garbas. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 B. P. Bhatt of Dhangadra 9-30 Bismillah and party. 9-45 Anand Ranade.

11 Air Orchestra: 11-10 Ram Marathe. 11-30 News-play (Marathi). 11-45 Sursagar recital. 12 Sitare. 12-30 Laxmi Bai of Baroda. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Jahanara Kajjan of Calcutta. 1-20 Flute recital: 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch-hour music.

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 G. M. Khasgiwale. 5-25 Air quartet: 5-40 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Tan par tan: 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Variety. 7-15 Gat tora on tabla. 7-30 G. M. Khasgiwale. 7-45 News commentary (Hindustani). 7-50 Jahanara Kajjan of Calcutta. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our universities. 8-45 News-play (Gujarati). 9 News in Hindustani. 9 20 News in English. 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Yehudi Menuhin.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Anand Ranade. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Thumri Bhairavin. 9 Punno Swami: 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Laxmi Bai of Baroda. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air orchestra: 9-10 Anand Ranade. 9-20 Jahanara Kajjan of Calcutta. 9-40 B. P. Bhatt. 9-50 Ram Marathe. 10 Laxmi Bai of Baroda

INDIA AND CEYLON ARE INDIVISIBLE

Ceylonese Deny Existence Of Anti-Indian Feeling

Speeches denying the existence of any anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon were made at a dinner given by the Ceylonese Association of India in the honour of Mr. Annesley De Silva, the acting Trade Commissioner of Ceylon for India, at the Purohit's Restaurant on Saturday night

Welcoming the guests, Mr. V. S. Singham, the president of the Association, stated that the narrow-mindedness of some Ceylonese pilitician had led to certain unpleasant incidents about three years ago. However, these people were now eating the humble pie, and the fact that Ceylon was the host of nine hundred thousand Indians to-day bore ample testimony to the good relations that existed between the Ceylonese and the Indians. The speaker waited for the day when Ceylon would constitute an autonomous and self-governing province of the Republic of India.

Replying, Mr. Annesley de Silva thanked all for the honour done to him. He said that culturally, spiritually and geographically India and Celyon were one and indivisible. He appealed to all to work for the harmonious relations between the two countries.

Bengal Club

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Club, Bombay, the following Managing Committee was elected for the year 1942-43:—

President: Mr. J. C. Maitra.
Vice-President: Mr. N. Bhattacharya.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. N. Sen Gupta.
Asst. Secretary: Mr. A K. Mallik
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. T N. Sen.
Members: Messrs. B. C. Mukherji, S. K. Hazra, M. C. Gupta, H. W. De, R. R. Dastidar, N. S. Chakravarty, S K. Chakravarty, and S. N. Sen Gupta

SALE OF SEEDS ON CREDIT: The Government of Bombay has authorised the Agricultural Department to sell seeds on credit to co-operative organisations, provided such organisations hold themselves responsible for the recovery of the amounts from the persons to whom they may issue the seeds.

BAN ON CREMATION AT NIGHT

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued a revised order forbidding the cremation of dead bodies in Bombay between 7 p. m. and 6 a.m. or the keeping of any funeral pyre burning after 10 p. m.

There will be no objection to the conveyance of bodies to the burning ghats before 6 a. m.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

PROS & CONS OF SECOND FRONT

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

July 31.

From the tart snub administered by Mr. Bevin to the advocates of a second front last Sunday to the guarded admission made by Sir Stafford Cripps on Thursday that the Government "have intentions" (whatever such a non-committal remark may or may not connote), there is just a little progress perceptible.

This progress may be due to the accentuating deterioration of the Russian situation or to the increasing volume of public opinion throughout the Allied nations. In any case it is to be most heartily welcomed, even though certain military observers regret such an admission on the part of the British Government. The fact is that this issue no longer remains purely military. It has become as much political, even moral.

It may readily be conceded that the actual execution of the plan will have to be entrusted entirely to the hands of the General Staff. The strictly strategic issues will have to be decided by them. The Government, however, cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the unanimous demand of millions of people. The common man and woman feels deeply on this issue. Both President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill have been inundated with appeals and entreaties by men and women, workers and intellectuals. They themselves are committed to the second front by the terms of the Anglo-Soviet Pact and the U.S.-Russian Agreement.

Relative, Not Absolute

The main difference of opinion lies essentially on the question whether the time is ripe for the opening of a second front, that is to say whether Britain and the United States can invade Europe with any fair chances of success. London and Washington apparently believe that their preparations have not yet reached the requisite state of readiness if not perfection. They are greatly apprehensive of the repercussions of a reverse. They are afraid that another Dunkirk will be literally irretrievable and hence their hesitation.

Advocates of an immediate second front point out that one must take a relative and not an absolute view of the requisite preparations. What would suffice today to invade Europe in the West, while mighty Russian armies are standing unbeaten in the East, will fall miserably short if the Allies were compelled to take on the full weight of the Wehrmacht by themselves later on. It is sheer prudence (in their view) to strike now even with inadequate resources than to wait to make their arrangements fool-proof and thus to tempt destiny.

These arguments have gained ground in the last week owing to the reports of the "feverish transfer" of a number of German divisions from France, Belgium and even Egypt to the Russian front. It was recently ascertained that the 305th and 336th Infantry Divisions and the 25th Tank Division and other units had been transferred to Russia from Paris and Le Havre. In the last two months a total of 14 infantry divisions and two tank divisions had been transferred from France alone, while a number of Luftwaffe units were dispatched from Libya.

Feeling In France

There is again the question of the public feeling in occupied Europe. Today there is a tense expectation everywhere in Europe. The oppressed people are waiting for the Allies to deliver them from the bonds of Nazism. M. Andre Philip, an ex-Socialist Deputy, who escaped from France only a few days ago, observed that if there was a successful Allied landing in France, their troops would immediately have behind them a widespread revolt of the whole French population.

Will this avowed support or even sympathy be available for all time? Will it survive the collapse of Russia, for example? We must not forget that M. Laval is working assiduously for a Franco-German alliance and that hunger and privations are playing in his hand. It will be a grievous disappointment for the people of occupied Europe, therefore, if the second front does not materialise in the near future.

Even on the purely military issue whether Britain and the United States are in a position to launch a second front immediately, expert opinion is not so unanimous as the silence of the Governments concerned suggests. Mark Sullivan of the "Herald Tribune" claims authoritatively that the shipping necessary for an Allied invasion of the continent was available despite U-Boat depredation and that the United Nations also had the man-power, planes and munitions for an invasion now available in the British Isles.

Such categorical observations of experts and the insistent demands of laymen seem to have thrown the British press into considerable confusion. All organs of opinion are agreed in paying lip sympathy to the cause of the second front though none of them seems to be quite convinced that such a course is quite safe. Even the 'Times' has not been able to keep its Olympian detachment over this issue, while the "News Chronicle" makes the paradoxical suggestion that the Government itself should organise second front meetings instead of leaving it to other people!

Not One Step Back!

In sharp contrast to this cacophony of British and American papers, the Soviet press has virtually dropped the second front question: This is a very realistic —and ominous!—reaction to the lack of any response from the Allies, though it must be noted that the first demand of this nature was made by M. Molotov almost a year ago! The Russian people have realised too well that their salvation depends upon their own exertions and sacrifices and they seem to have reconciled themselves to the stern necessity of fighting their war singlehanded, as in fact they have been doing for the last thirteen months.

How critical the situation in Russia has become can be seen from the latest Order of the Day issued by M. Stalin. "Not one step back. Every soldier and officer must stand and fight—to victory or death": This is the keynote struck by Stalin. And a glance at the map shows that unless the Red Army digs its toes and fights the enemy to a standstill, disaster will overtake the Russian people. If the Caucasus goes, Russia will lose nine-tenths of her oil, as she has already lost half her wheat. It will be a crippling loss.

Von Bock's armies have advanced as far as Bataisk in the south and Tsimlyanskaya in the east. Bitter fighting is taking place in these areas as also at Voronezh, where the Russians have still maintained their ascendancy. Fighting is also reported from the Bryansk and Leningrad fronts, though it seems to be merely of a local nature. It is the rapid German sweep of the steppe country which is causing the greatest anxiety. The Russians have been compelled to abandon the Donetz Basin completely and to retire from Rostov, which was practically encircled.

Two Courses

There are two courses open before von Bock: one to seize the Caucasus and the other merely to isolate the Caucasus and thus cut off the Russian armies from oil. In the latter case the occupation of Stalingrad is essential, as thereby the last railway line to Moscow from the south will be severed and the traffic on the Volga stopped. Bock's advance towards Bataisk indicates that his ambition envisages the capture of the Caucasus oil wells, though the time factor will count a great deal in this connection, there being only two months of campaigning weather left to him.

The immediate objective of the German Commander seems to be Stalingrad, which has already served once before as a turning point. In the history of the Russian revolution and is aptly named after the Soviet leader. It is as important in the south-east as Leningrad is in the north-west and it is to be hoped that its defence will prove equally successful. It is generally believed that Marshal Timoshenko, who has so long followed a policy of withdrawal, has decided to make a decisive stand on the approaches to Stalingrad.

The stubborn defence of Voronezh—the Russians have been actually able to take a local offensive on this front—will help Timoshenko considerably in the battle of Stalingrad. It has not merely prevented any German advance down the left bank of the Don, but I believe that Voronezh will serve as a focal point for the Russian counter-offensive if and when it materialises. Timoshenko has so long cleverly extricated his armies from all traps, pincers and encirclements, even though he was compelled to yield considerable ground in this process.

Stalemate In Egypt

His armies are yet well-knit and full of fighting and I for one am not inclined to take too tragic a view of the situation. I feel that Stalingrad will be saved, thus averting any decisive collapse of Russian resistance. And this is not dependent on the opening of any second front either, though the psychological effects of such a development will give an added strength to Russian arms and a fresh faith to Russian hearts.

One is afraid that the situation in Egypt is passing into a stalemate. And a stalemate so near Alexandria means an ever-present danger. Rommel is being pummelled and founded all right and, he has to pay a heavy toll for the supplies and reinforcements he is receiving. But he is sitting tight on his gains and has so far frustrated the Eighth Army's efforts to drive him back into Libya. The sooner Auchinleck succeeds in doing so, the nearer will be the prospect of a second front.

STUDENTS ON THE MARCH

Andhra Students Up And Doing——More About Elphinstone College D. S.——College Magazines And Student Editors

BY "VANGUARD."

This week we see the forms devised by Andhra students in their patriotic propaganda. Training camps were held in every district of Andhra under the joint auspices of youth and student organisations to train youths in first aid, civic defence, short plays, community singing and country ballads. In Guntur and Krishna districts alone, 100 students were given this training. The trained students were divided into 20 batches. During the whole month of May, the cultural programme was carried out in 250 villages, total audience engaged being 80,000. Every batch had its own drama troupe and songsters. The people gave a tremendous welcome to the touring groups. Good work, Andhra. Keep it up. Let other provinces make up.

* * *

There has been a definite students upsurge in Gujarat during the last few months. Ten new student unions have been formed in different towns, and the old 35 are all now completely active. Tours of Swami Sahajanand and Rajni Patel and lately of Sardar Prithvisingh have had something to do with this. The distinctive feature of this upsurge in its intimate contact with militant labour unions and Kisan Sabhas.

* * *

In reply to the letter of the Secretaries of the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society, I need only say that if out of a general body of about 1,000 students of the college, only "not less than 25" attended the annual meeting to elect new secretaries, evidently the notice given of the meeting could not have been sufficient.

As regards nominated officials of student bodies in Bombay colleges, I also will not go into the state of affairs in other colleges to-day. But as far as Elphinstone College is concerned, is it not a fact that there are more nominated members on the Gymkhana Committee than elected ones and that the editor of the College magazine is a Professor while the student manager is nominated?

This is the first time I hear from students that it is a "privilege" to have Professors as ex-officio members of students' societies' committees. We may not mind them being on our committees but we all know what happens when their "advice and judgment" is not acceptable to the secretaries. Who has the final say then?

* * *

Last Sunday on Anti-Profiteering Day, a students' procession covered about three miles from 7 to 11 a.m. with anti-profiteering placards and slogans and patriotic songs and held 11 street-corner meetings on the way, with speeches in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi against profiteering and about the steps the people should take to check it. In the afternoon, the students again set out and went from Girgaum through Muslim and labour areas, having another dozen street-corner meetings on the way, to Lalbag to attend a labour meeting on the same issue, which was carried through in spite of torrential rains.

* * *

This year it is expected that the Literary Society of Wilson College will not merely not dissipate students' energies in empty so-called cultural activities but might even provide fire-works.

* * *

Some Maharashtrian students are trying to organise a pioneer movement, specially for high school students, by providing facilities for major team games and other physical activities in groups under their own leaders on a playground in their own residential area every evening, but as yet they have not been able to find a suitable ground for the purpose.

* * *

I have myself heard from a prominent Professor of a Bombay College that the Director of Public Instruction has issued definite instructions to the Principals of all colleges not to allow elected student editors of the College magazines.

Effect Of Pentangular Boycott

CRICKET LEAGUE FOR BOMBAY NEXT SEASON

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Bombay Cricket Association held its Tenth Annual General Meeting a few days ago. What struck me in its report to start with, was the effect of the Pentangular Boycott. We are always assured by all and sundry that the people of Bombay love this communal tournament with their heart and soul and would not substitute it for anything else, however wholesome and attractive the latter might be. Now let us see what the Association has to say about it:—

"For the reasons very well-known, few Clubs took up the seats and some of those who took the seats also refused at the latest stage to abide by the Contract. Therefore, there was this year, a small surplus of Rs 962 as against the last year's surplus of Rs.5,090"!

CLUBS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

The above does not represent the true state of affairs as far as the clubs are concerned. All of them suffered heavy losses as their members refused to take up the seats. Actually five of them sought relief from the Association. Of course, no help was extended to them. In order to avoid such losses in the future the following suggestions have been made:—

(1) The charges for seats under the present system should be so fixed as to be higher for better seats and applications for seats should be invited accordingly.

(2) The B. C. A. should sell tickets at fixed rates and distribute to the clubs profits, if any, according to the number of seats ordinarily allotted to them or in proportion to the number of seats bought by each club.

It is further suggested that the Association should take an advance part payment of a fixed sum by way of deposit with the application.

B. C. A. SUFFERS TOO

On the face of it, the above suggestions are quite reasonable. It would safeguard the financial interests of the B. C. A. to a certain extent, if part-payments or deposits are taken from the applying clubs in advance. And the clubs will profit to the extent they take up the seats. It is also fair that one should pay more for better seats. But this will not prevent loss either to the B. C. A. or the clubs, if the public boycott persists. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the public feeling against the communal tournaments will increase day by day and the time is not far off when the boycott will be complete. Unless better sense dawns upon the Rulers of Bombay Cricket soon, I am afraid the B. C. A. and all the Gymkhanas and clubs may look forward to increasing losses in the years to come. On the whole, the B. C. A. accounted for a deficit of Rs 2,996 as against a profit of Rs. 3,930. About Rs. 2,000 of the loss is attributed to the Ranji Trophy matches.

RANJI TROPHY'S POPULARITY

We are, however, happy at the thought that Bombay regained the Inter-Provincial Championship last season. This was mainly due to the hard net-practice given by H. J. Vajifdar, the B.C.A. Coach and the team-work displayed by the members throughout the Tournament. In the words of Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control, "Bombay certainly is at the top of Indian cricket to-day as is shown by their winning the Rohinton Baria and the Ranji Trophies." The B.C.A. has every reason to congratulate itself on this great achievement. It is, indeed, gratifying to note that the Ranji Trophy is increasing in popularity every year, as the gate-receipts of Rs. 13,000 for the three matches played in Bombay clearly show. The revenue from the final match would have been much more if a stronger side than Mysore had competed in it. I am sure this tournament will pay its own way before long.

A LEAGUE AT LAST!

At long last the B.C.A. has decided to start League Matches next season. The chief difficulty about the Office Clubs has now been removed. They will not participate in the League, but their players will be permitted to play for their private clubs or Gymkhanas in it. With a view to give the "Times of India" Shield and other competitions a free run, the League Matches will be played every alternate week-end from August to October. It is very necessary that each player should be registered for a particular club so that he may play for that club only and no other in a particular season. This will give an idea of the strength of each club which will help to select its class or division.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PROFESSIONALS

In regard to professionalism, the Association has asked all those cricketers who come under the definition of a professional, to register themselves as such. Having regard to the fact that sham-amateurism exists in this country the Board of Control has decided to recognise professionalism as an honourable career for talented cricketers. No stigma attaches to a professional, as it has been clearly laid down by the Board that there shall be no distinction, social or otherwise between a professional and an amateur in Indian Cricket. There is no doubt that if good cricketers take up the game as a profession its standard will vastly improve before long. The late Amar Singh and Amarnath led the way. Now it is upto others to follow in their footsteps.

UMPIRES GIVE LEAD

We have already our professional umpires. So far eight officials have registered themselves, including our leading umpires, D K. Naik and Vali Ahmed. There are also ten amateurs in the Panel of Umpires formed by the B.C.A. More of them are on their Register. High as it is, the standard of our umpiring will improve still more with systematic training. When our Cricket is placed on a more organised footing, as in the League, we should have umpires who know their job thoroughly. It will not do with mere volunteers or obliging gentlemen who are persuaded to take up the duties at the eleventh hour. In truth, all matches should be supervised by certified men. I am glad to note the B C.A. is making an earnest effort in this direction.

A STRANGE ANOMALY

I am rather surprised to find that the Association does not directly control the Pentangular Tournament or any other tournament, Then I fail to understand the reason for its existence. It is the primary duty of every controlling body to control all the competitions under its jurisdiction. Otherwise there is bound to be chaos. As it is, every tournament in this city appears to be controlling the Association. It is no wonder therefore that it has found it so difficult to start the League all these years. To my mind the Board of Control must lay it down that all tournaments of an All-India nature must have its previous sanction and approval. And all others must be sanctioned and controlled by the provincial associations. This is done in all games and in all countries. Bombay wants to be an exception to this universal rule for no plausible reason. This defect must be remedied soon

A. I. C. C. MEETS IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 9)

Provincial Congress Committees and civil defence members of the Congress in 20 Provinces. The initiative to invite them—a suggestion first of its kind—was taken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A separate pandal for serving refreshments near the main pandal is a further facility given this time.

Hectic Days To Come

By the time the members of the A. I. C. C. arrive in the city, the stage will be set for the deliberations. When they come here, they will find that a controversy has beaten round the projected movement in a country beleaguered by home and foreign propaganda, torn by tales of preparedness and unpreparedness, seized by rumours of new and startling details of a plan to launch the movement and the equally lurid and incredible rumours of drastic action by opposing forces to prevent such a movement taking shape. The city will resound with slogans, adding to the general confusion.

In the past two meetings, they had their share of the trouble but not of such a magnitude as that facing them at present. They had their doubts and anxieties. But at the end of each session, everything straightened out and after days of discussion—and in one day in June 1939 they discussed for over 8 hours—they found their doubts resolved.

And at the end of the session, they were taken to a cinema show. They liked it. This time also a show has been arranged and it is yet to be seen whether they will see it and having seen it whether they will like it.

U. P. PRESS CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Choudhary Khaliquzzaman, M. L.A., Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board inaugurating the open session of the First U.P. Press Conference this evening briefly dealt on the functions of a journalist. He said journalists unlike others had the potential power of making and unmaking, and the discretion should be used with great restraint and honesty and with good purpose.

Prominent among those present, besides a large number of delegates from various districts of the province were Raja Bisheswar Dayal Seth, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Sir Vidya, Anand of Vijaya Nagaram and Syed and Begum Aizaz Rasul.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, H. N. Nalini Rajan Sarkar, Rt. Hon. Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

After Mr. S. N. Ghosh Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates, Syed Abdulla Brelvi delivered his Presidential address. This was followed by an 'at home'

The Subjects Committee is again meeting tonight to discuss draft resolution.—A. P.

Extension Of War Risk Insurance

The Government of India have extended the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme to the above ground machinery of all mines as defined in the Indian Mines Act 1923 in British India with effect from the 15th August 1942. The effect of this extension is that all such mines will become compulsorily insurable from the 15th August 1942. The rate of premium is 4 per cent. of the insurable value of the property on the date of application, payable in eight equal instalments.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON

DECEMBER.
New York, August 1.

Previous closing	18.30
To-day's opening	18.32
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing see Stop Press.	

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 1.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October (18.07/05)
December (18.22/22)
March (18.39/39)

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 1.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£29 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta July/August (£23 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

Piecegoods And Yarn

Bombay, July 31

PIECEGOODS

		Rs	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—	per lb.			
Longcloth (Standard quality) ..	„	1	5	11
Leopard (Fine quality)	„	2	3	7
Shirtings	„	1	5	9
Shirtings (Vegetable quality) ...	„	1	5	8
Leopard Cloth	„	1	5	10
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	„	1	8	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.) ...	„	2	6	6
Drills	„	1	5	8
Domestics	„	1	5	7
Domestics	„	1	6	3
Salita	„	1	6	0
Chadars	„	1	7	2
White Bleached.—	per piece			
Longcloth	„	25	0	0
Drill	„	19	0	0
Yarn.—	per lb.			
4s (All Waste)	„	0	8	9
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0	9	0
8 1/2s	„	0	11	1
10 1/2s	„	0	11	5
12 1/2s	„	0	11	9
16s	„	0	15	10
20s	„	1	0	7
24s	„	1	2	0
32s	„	1	5	10
60s	„	3	0	0
80s	„	3	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 31

Broach July/August highest 202 lowest 197 1/2 closing 198 1/4
Indian Cotton Contract January highest 329 1/2 lowest 317 closing 318 1/4
Indian Cotton Contract March highest 322 1/4 lowest 310 closing 311

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract January below New York January 605 cent points at 331

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, August 1.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, August 1.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, August 1.
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, August 1.
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2) closed

CROSS RATES
London, August 1.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 1.
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 37 1/2) dol 37 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 26
United States Steel Common (dol 47 5/8) dol 47 3/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 1.
The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 24th July:—

Demand Liabilities in India	284,48,56,000
Time Liabilities in India	97,52,31,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	10,69,74,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,02,83,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	35,57,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	62,91,14,000
Advances in India	87,59,75,000
Bills Discounted in India	1,50,38,000

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, August 1.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	135	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs	159	0	0

Tone:—Steady

MADAME TABOUIS
"They called me Cassandra"

They Called Her Cassandra!

THE MEMOIRS OF MME. TABOUIS

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

You will try in vain to define the type of memoirs to which Mme. Tabouis's new book belongs. Forty years ago Georg Brandes endeavoured to make a rough classification of personal reminiscences and autobiographies. In his foreword to "Memoirs of P. Kropotkin" he divided autobiographies of great and remarkable men from St. Augustine to Hans Christian Andersen into several categories. No one of his classifications would be suitable for Mme. Tabouis's Memoirs.

Her book is rather an attempt to present contemporary political history in the dramatic form of personal dialogues and at the same time to make sketches of the contemporary statesmen, diplomats, generals and politicians whom she knew and understood, "Pure Tabouis" would be the most precise definition of this literary work, writes Milos Safranek in "New York Times", while reviewing 'They called me Cassandra.' By Genevieve Tabouis, Introduction by Edgar Ansel Mowrer. 436 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $ dols.

UNEVEN

The contents of the book are unbalanced and uneven in quality. Insignificant pages and superfluous indiscretions are followed by excellent analysis of international political events, analysis supported at times by hitherto unknown documentation. Indeed, it is safe to say that in the best parts of her book Mme. Tabouis will be a very important source for future historians of the present age—if they use her discretion and are able to separate passion from fact. In all probability she will cause them the same difficulties she caused statesmen at the peak of her journalistic activity. It will be difficult to use her autopsy as a completely reliable historical source, however.

This is by no means intended to diminish the significance and value of Mme. Tabouis's new book. Whoever will try to understand events of the past twenty years, professional politicians or amateurs, will have to consider this passionate and sincere testimony of a brave warrior for truth. A more important argument for the defence of Mme. Tabouis is the character of the times the Hamlet days in which she lived and worked, times in which modern civilisation and its institutions were slowly falling to pieces.

TWO GREAT MEN

Two great men are in the background of Mme. Tabouis's political and journalistic activity. Her uncle and teacher in politics, Jules Cambon, one of the greatest French diplomats, and Edouard Herriot, champion of the French Republic. Jules Cambon gave her a fundamental knowledge of Germany and Pan-Germanism, and Edouard Herriot imbued her with a faith in liberal French republicanism and in the French lower classes. In addition there was an entire army of diplomats, politicians, journalists and informers, with whom Mme. Tabouis daily associatied, regardless of political belief. She used this method, in "L'Oeuvre", original in the history of French journalism, to gain her wide knowledge and political preceptions. The very same method is used in her new book, however, in a more orderly form.

In instances where Mme. Tabouis speaks through such qualified informers as Louis Barthou and Alexis Leger, she gives an exact picture of current events. The best example of this perfect co-operation is the story of the French reply on April 17, 1934, to the German proposal made to France and England. Here Mme. Tabouis informs us very thoroughly and in the opinion of the reviewer is the first one to describe this important diplomatic event with competent insight.

Mme. Tabouis also throws a sharp and in some cases new light on political events of the past two decades, thus giving her book a significant place in contemporary political literature.

Moreover she was not satisfied with mere journalistic activities. In many cases she acted as a diplomat. Her revealment of the Laval-Hoare plan for the division of Ethiopia and her report about German intervention in Morocco in 1935 were truly sensational. In the Morocco affair, nevertheless, Mme. Tabouis forgot, either intentionally or by oversight, the courage of the then Acting Under-Secretary of State on the Quai d'Orsay.

This unusual liberty of word and action was tolerated by the publisher of "L'Oeuvre" for very practical reasons. The circulation of the paper grew with the popularity of Mme. Tabouis. Whoever is well acquainted with the economic background of French journalism cannot but admire the publisher's cleverness, when even the shareholders of the paper were of the opinion that they would prosper just as well if they safely followed the general trend. This conflict of clear political vision of the small readers with the secret economic intrigues of French journalism are well described in complete detail by Mme. Tabouis in her book.

On the other hand, there is not sufficient mention, with the exception of "Le Temps", of the unfortunate influence of French journalism on French public opinion. Here also the "Memoir" form does not facilitate a complete understanding of political French history during the turmoil of the Thirties. So far as Mme. Tabouis's opinion and information on the Popular Front in France are concerned, they are good and original. Here she answers many questions her American friends used to ask her upon their arrival in France. One of the principal queries was whether the Popular Front carried the greatest responsibility for the fall of France. Mme. Tabouis replies that "during the past twenty years so many factors contributed to the collapse of our republic that to place the blame for the tragedy upon one man, group or Cabinet is almost bound to be an untruth." Nevertheless, President Roosevelt, according to Mme. Tabouis, in the reply to a letter from Leon Blum, written in the first days of his accession to power, warned Blum "against making too rapid social changes, innovations, which could not be grasped at once by the average people who were unable to understand them, owing to insufficient education in this respect and lack of political experience." Taking the long view, Mme. Tabouis sees now that "the Popular Front destroyed itself by overzealousness in regard to national issues, and on the other hand by a weak stand in foreign affairs."

The sincerity with which Genevieve Tabouis admits in the last part of her book "one of her own greatest errors in judgment"—her confidence in Georges Bonnet's policies immediately after he took over the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1938—is definitely to the author's credit. Yet, for such a well-informed journalist, the error was very grave, revealing a weakness in making personal and sometimes sudden opinions.

For the same reason, the section on the Munich crisis is less complete and less persuasive than the preceding chapters of the book. One feels, and not without sympathy, that something was breaking down in the author's life. Even the moment of French mobilization is full of sorrow. One cannot help turning back to the prologue of the book in which Mme Tabouis admirably expresses the faith in untainted patriotism of the French people for the future.

The Aryan Path

Editor: SOPHIA WADIA.

Principal Contents for August.

THE INDIAN POET'S POET—K. Chandrasekharan.

UNITY—Elizabeth Cross.

WHITHER MAN?:

I.—An Aspect of Emergent Evolution—Nolini Kanta Gupta.

II.—The Philosophic Mind—J. N. Chubb.

THE COMPANY OF MYSTICS—J. Vijaya-Tunga.

JESUS CHRIST: Glimpses of His Life and Mission—Ernest V. Hayes.

VIII.—Immortality.

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Ganpule Building, Raopura, BARODA.

JAPAN: FRIEND OR FOE?

JAPAN, ASIA KA DOST YA DUSHMAN? by K. N. Ramanna Shastri, published by The Socialist Literature Publishing Company, Agra, price annas three, pages 36, edition 1942.

The author, in this essay has sufficiently proved that Indians can never expect any good from the Japanese. The examples of the atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese in Korea and other parts of China are heart-rending and the devils cannot be expected to be transformed into angels when they will place their feet on the Indian soil. An account of the internal weak condition of the Japanese Social Institutions has been given in brief.

NIRBHAYTA, by Kishore Lal Ghanasham Lal Mashruwala, published by Nav Jeevan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, price annas two, pages 20, edition 1942.

This is a translation of the essay on "Fearlessness" originally written by Kishorelal, and now translated into Hindi by Kashinath Trivedi. The author has very lucidly given the different kinds of fears and has suggested useful remedies for the same.

JEEVAN SANGINI by Jai Narayan Rai, published by Hindi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Mauritius, price not given, pages 73, edition 1941.

This is a social drama in which the son of a zamindar goes to London to study law. There he meets an Indian girl whom he wishes to marry but she rejects him as he was a worthless fellow and his wealth had no attraction for her and returns to India. The hero returns home as a Barrister but deserts his wife because she was not educated and leaves his home and hearth also. He goes to that girl but she drives him out. The wife of the hero educates herself, goes out in search of her husband, now in a miserable, plight, and brings him back to his home. The songs have been taken from the different Indian films and this device has enhanced the value of the book.

B. D. VERMA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS YEAR BOOK

The fifteenth edition of the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations (1940-41) is almost a marvel of information. Not that it is anything new or different from its preceding volumes; but that the task of obtaining impartial information from a world of warring nations, is no easy one Yet the present volume, like those of previous years, offers a synopsis (in French and in English) of international statistics relating to the most important demographic, economic, financial and social phenomena.

The 109 tables of the book cover a variety of subjects such as territory, population, unemployment, employment, wages, production and consumption of live-stock, fisheries, products of agricultural origin, mineral and industrial production; trade, currency statistics, prices and public finance. All the tables published in the preceding issues of the Year-book have been maintained with the exception of those dealing with transport and with the production of alcohol and benzol.

The treatment of some subjects which seemed to be of topical interest has, indeed, been developed. This is the case, for instance, with regard to the information concerning monetary measures, public debts and public accounts.

The astronomical figures relating to public expenditure not only in the belligerent nations but also in neutral states is a revealing index of the magnitude of the catastrophic war in which mankind has chosen to indulge. Take, for instance, the two small neutral European Nations of Sweden and Switzerland. In the former the ordinary budget has almost doubled between 1938/39 and 1942/43. Moreover, the estimate of 2,700,000,000 crowns does not include the special defence budget which amounts to 1,300,000,000 crowns. In Switzerland the estimate for Federal expenditure in 1942, excluding war economy accounts, amounts to 1,700,000,000 francs, nearly three times as much as in 1938. Losses on the war economy account, more particularly as a result of subsidies for the maintenance of the price-level, are estimated at no less than 150,000,000 francs.

Since a good portion of this financing has to be done by loans the internal public debt of every country has naturally risen to incredible levels. Naturally enough Germany records the peak rise from 17,800,000,000 marks in 1938 to 109,200,000,000 marks in 1941.

The Year-book gives the results of the Decennial Census of 1941 for countries in which it was taken. On March 1, 1941, India had a population of 388,800,000. Of this 200,928,000 were males and a smaller number of 187,872,000 females.

China was one of the unfortunate countries where no Census was possible.

The book is available at the League of Nations, India office, 8, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

(1) ABHINAYA SANSKRIT PRAVESH, part I, by M. S. Deshpande, and (2) MATRIC SANSKRIT SYNTAX, by R. S. Walimbe, both published by K. T. Sahani, Educational Publishing Co., Kutchery Road, Karachi, priced at As. 12 each

Both these books are written by those who have experience in teaching and are specially meant for students. Teachers are best judges of students needs and the books which are written by teachers themselves will certainly prove of value to those for whom they are intended.

GHOSTS OF THE OTHER WIFE

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

By "Anonymous"

All my life I had said I'd never marry a man who had been married before. But I fell in love. Ever since my life has been beset by ghosts of the other wife and only now after three years of marriage can I face those ghosts with equanimity. They still peer over my shoulder at unexpected moments.

The first ghost made its appearance when I admitted to myself the growing love I felt for a divorced man. It just wasn't done in the little country town in which I grew up. Even though I knew that in his case divorce had been the best way out of an intolerable situation for both him and his wife, I still couldn't reconcile myself to the fact that I was beginning to care for him very deeply. I'm not sorry now. He has the ideal combination of personality and brains which I'd always wanted in a husband. Yet the ghost of "he was divorced" is still there, buried deep as I try to keep it.

There is the caution I take not to let new friends know he's been divorced. Am I ashamed of it? Perhaps, but the feeling goes deeper than shame—back to my inbred code of conventionality concerning marriage. What the years will do to silence this conflict between my upbringing and my love, I do not know.

Of course my own feeling is magnified by the attitude of my parents. They were reluctant to accept him at first. Even now they don't hide their regret that I did not marry the man they hoped I would marry.

Then when I met his parents, relatives and friends a third ghost appeared. They had all known his former wife—she was more beautiful than I (even my husband acknowledged that) and younger. Their immediate warm friendliness could not cover those first quick comparisons. I'm used to it now and even laugh when my father-in-law absent-mindedly calls me by her name—laugh to cover his confusion. But the ghost will not fade away.

Several times in our first months of marriage my husband in unthinking moments of excitement called me by her name, too. Common sense told me that a man who has sincerely loved a woman can never completely blot out her memory. Intellectually I don't mind—emotionally I do.

In looking over cartoons of books to salvage one time, I came across a book he'd given her before they were married. On the flyleaf I saw written the same little phrase which I thought was his special one for me. In the same box were his high school and college annuals containing affectionate notes from her. How many of those gay memories I can never share! I comfort myself with the memories he and I do share and will share, but I know all the time that high school and college ones have a bright gleam which comes at no other time in life.

Not infrequently a different kind of ghost comes whispering around me. Many times he's said, "How good you are to me." Once I asked him why he said that. His answer told me volumes: "I just can't seem to get used to it." His boyish delight at feeling free to raid the icebox when he's hungry; his happy loss of any feeling of guilt when he drives off to a poker party. These are times when I see ghosts of one who didn't love him enough to tolerate those masculine desires which she could not share. These are the only ghosts I like because they show me he's happier than he's ever been before.

One ghost I'll never see again. That was the one which kept murmuring, "You'll have to meet her sometime." I had heard of her supreme poise, beauty and self-confidence and thought she would probably be a little amused at me, for I have no great degree of any of them. I was afraid we would meet when my eyes looked tired or my dress wrinkled. At our first meeting imagine my surprise to discover that she was the one who was ill at ease. It was my job to help her regain her composure.

It is different with Betsy, their little girl, who is with her mother during the school year and with us during vacations. She's a sweet child, accepts and loves me as an older sister, sees nothing strange in having two homes, talks freely of her mother and her mother's home. Oh, very freely: "Mammy says you should never put warm food in the icebox; "Mammy thinks the stockings you picked out for m are too bright; "Mammy thinks I should have a cat instead of a dog this summer."

Of course I agree because Betsy has to feel that her mother is the finest and most infallible person in the world, just as she feels her father is. For me the ghosts always walk when she is with us.

I do not want to be pessimistic. Facing and not burying difficulties is the best way to overcome them and that is what I try to do.

Aside from these echoes of his other past we are happy with the precious happiness which only marriage can give. It is only that I didn't realize what my job involved. Until those ghosts of first wife are completely obliterated, second wife can never be free.— "The Woman."

American Women Fight The Axis

Women in overalls or slacks doing the work of men in industrial plants machine shops and wherever else they are needed to win the all-out war against the Axis, may soon be a familiar sight.

When the United States entered the conflict in December, approximately 500 WPA women in 28 cities in 12 states and the District of Columbia were enrolled in vocational training classes designed to fit them for skilled jobs in defence production plants. Other had completed their training and were at work.

The WPA is prepared now to train thousands of women for industrial jobs. Trainees learn to do everything from operating lathes and drill presses to making parachutes and timing mechanisms for bombs. Concentrated courses in machine shop practice teach many such skills in the short space of 12 weeks. In a course in Decatur, Illinois more than 25 young women are learning to be automobile mechanics. At Newton, Massachusetts, women whose hand and finger dexterity makes for speed and accuracy in the delicate precision work of making time bomb mechanisms and watches have been particularly apt in learning to operate light lathes, watch lathes, bench engine lathes, kick presses, punch presses, and eyelet and riveting machines. They also receive instruction in spot welding. Out in California some of the most efficient workers in the making of parachutes are graduates of WPA training courses. Originally employed on WPA sewing projects, many months ago these women were taken off peacetime pursuits and given specialized training in airplane fabric work. They are now off WPA rolls and in good paying positions. One factory alone employs 28 of these women.

Up to now, California tops the states in which women are receiving the training which will enable them to fill the shoes of men called into service. Other states active in this important work are Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Florida, Oregon, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Georgia and the District of Columbia.

Women, like the men of the nation, are proving that they are willing to make all necessary sacrifices to preserve the American way of life.

This sketch, published in the Russian magazine, "Krestyanja", (The Peasant Woman), shows Soviet peasant women, armed with pitchforks and a single rifle, rounding up a group of Nazi soldiers. It illustrates how the brave women of the Soviet Union are helping to defend their homes from the invader.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Practically every day as I go to my office, a little girl meets me. I pass my road and turn to the right; she passes her road and turns to the left: that road is the same. She sees me, and calls—".....bhai,.....bhai!"

I would feel so pleased. But, unfortunately, I did not know her name. So I would reply—"Bolo, Behn." And then I would extend my hand to her. She would extend her hand, too. We would shake hands, exchange smiles, and go our way.

The other day we met at a marrige party. And, as usual, she called out—".....bhai,.....bhai!" This was a good chance to speak to her and to ask her name. She readily informed me: "My name is Rajni." I told her, in future I would answer her call by calling her "Rajni Behn!" She felt mighty pleased.

After that when she met me again and called—".....bhai,..... bhai," she herself reminded me that instead of saying—"Bolo, Behn," I had to greet her by her name—"Rajni Behn." But I had not forgotten that, and before she finished her sentence, I called out to her, 'Rajni Behn!' I imagine this made her extremely happy.

Sure enough—I do feel myself very much pleased when Rajni calls out my name whenever she meets me on the road. And we do meet practically every morning. If we are at a little distance from each other, we wave hands.....And her smile from a distance appears wonderfully charming. I feel so grateful to this little sister Rajni: She gives me joy, almost to the extent of ecstacy!

* * *

From An Unknown Sister

The last Mail has brought me two foreign letters. One is from Irene Hood, 11 years, Freezywater, Middlesx, England. Of course, I have not seen this sister, but you know, Balkan-ji-Bari knows no such bounds. The letter runs as follows:—

Dear Dada,

I live in Enfield, near London. We are not having very nice weather this month (March), but it will come very soon.

I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I am tall for my age, and people think I am fourteen although I am only eleven.

My favourite hobbies are gardening, stamp-collecting, reading and dancing. I plan our garden every year. The length of our garden is hundred and forty feet. Hundred feet are covered with vegetables and forty feet with flowers and a lawn.

Mostly in winter I collect stamps. I have one hundred and fifty-nine stamps. I also have an album for them. At all times I am tap-dancing. I mostly sing, and have been in fourteen concerts.

Also I am always reading. I belong to a Public Library and have two books a week. We pay a penny every two years. We are allowed three weeks for each book. The Library is nearly two miles from my home.

I am going to have my photo taken, and will send you one. My teacher told me, you love children. So I expect to hear soon from you in reply.—Your little friend,

IRENE

* * *

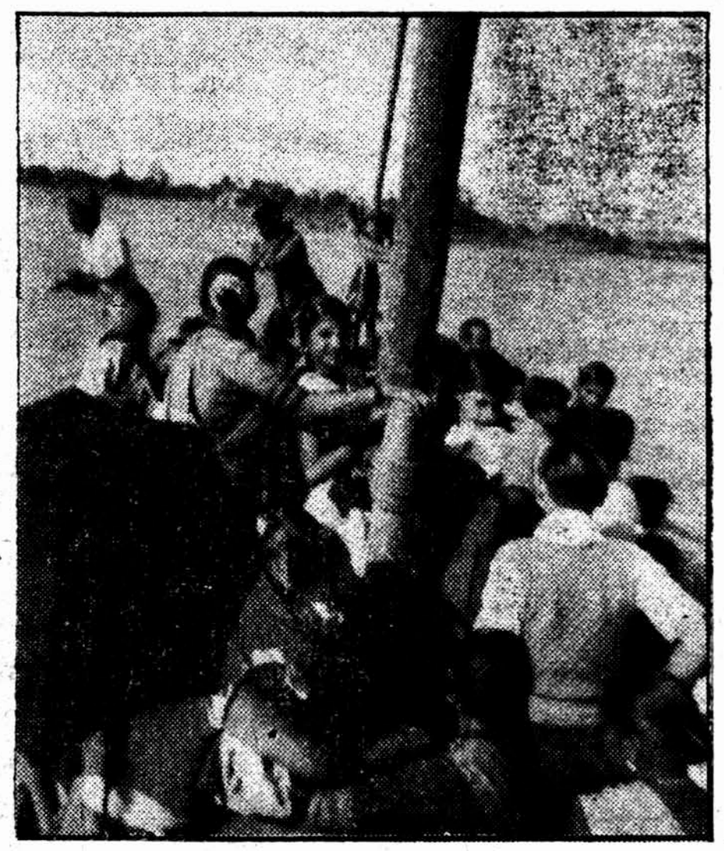
Avail Of A Good Chance

The other letter is from Bro. H. M. Singh, 12 years, Tanga., B. E. Africa. It brings a short story with this introduction: "I am not able to write it correctly and neatly though I have tried my best to do so." Well here is the story:

Long, long ago there was a religious Raja. He once wished to go on a "jatra" to the holy city of Benares. The journey to Benares, of two hundred miles, was considered as very long in those days.

It was a question of risking death, because at that time there was no Railway, and there were many robbers on the way. But the Raja did not care. He travelled by foot, with his Rani in a palanquin.

HOMEWARD BOUND—Photo by M. R. Venkat Ratnam



WE ARE HAPPY!—On the Land and on the Sea!

WHY DOES THE BABY CRY?
—Photo by Ratilal Kothari.

Some robbers saw them, and hid in a thicket. Then, they attacked them, and ordered the Raja to give up all his wealth. He however, did not obey them. But the Rani began to cry. So the thieves turned to her.

The Raja got a chance. He drew his sword. The thieves were not prepared for this. One by one he killed them all. Thus he saved himself, his Rani, his wealth and his party. Whenever we get good chance, we must avail of it!

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

HE GETS THE STUFF MOVING

Donald Nelson—Key-Man Of American War Production

The people of the United States are building for a United Nations victory. Like a giant truck rolling downhill, the huge U. S. war machine is moving faster and faster.

And at the wheel is the new leader of the U.SS. war effort. His name is Donald Marr Nelson.

America's production boss, appointed by President Roosevelt to head the newly created War Production Board on January 13, 1942 was born 53 years ago in a small Mid-Western town. His family was poor. Yet to-day Donald Nelson has, next to the President's the biggest job in the U. S.

After graduation from Missouri State University, Nelson went to work for Sears, Roebuck & Co. as a clerk. He stayed with the famous mail order house for 27 years and worked up to an annual salary of dol. 70,000. As Executive Vice-President in charge of purchases, he bought goods at the rate of dol. 750,000,000 a year. His firm supplied 6,800,000 customers annually with 135,000 items of merchandise ranging from shoes to tractors.

Ideal Training Ground

This was ideal training for his present assignment. Nelson learned to balance his purchases against the needs of the farmers and factory workers who traded with Sears Rosebuck.

Two years ago, President Roosevelt needed a man who could balance supplies against the needs of the whole nation. He asked Nelson to do it. Without hesitation, Nelson gave up his high salary and comfortable home and went to Washington.

He soon became important to the growing U. S. defence effort, and it was only logical that when the time came Donald Nelson should be chosen for the biggest job of all—chairmanship of the War Production Board.

In his new capacity, Nelson has complete charge of the current dol. 52,000,000,000 U.S. war programme. He has four billion dollars a month to spend. Out o thousands of factories and hundreds of assembly lines he is contriving a streamlined production machine.

Nelson keeps pounding away at the idea that it is better to "sweat for a little while than perspire mildly for a long haul." He is convinced that the United Nations will win this war on the production lines. The United Nations have more factories. They have more of the crucial war materials too.

Only One Goal

On the day Nelson was made head of the War Production Board he warned: "We have just one job to do —to make enough war materials to lick Hitler and the Japanese, and to do it in the shortest possible time."

A few days later he told 250 industrialists, "Get the stuff moving and get it moving now."

The "stuff" got moving. By the end of his first week at the new job, people knew that the President had picked the right man. He has the most capable men in the country helping him. He has the confidence of the great industrial leaders and of the workingmen. He has only one goal for 1942: to see that the country produces the 60,000 airplanes, the 45,000 tanks, the 8,000,000 tons of Merchant shipping asked for by the President.

Today U. S. production is picking up momentum. Donald Nelson has streamlined the huge war machine. His model is built to outdistance all competitors.

HIS NAME WAS NOT O. HENRY! (Continued from page 2)

his profession he takes a pride which he supports and defends with a serious and unique philosophy of ethics. His profession is no new one. He is an unincorporated, uncapitalised unlimited asylum for the reception of the restless and unwise dollars of his fellow men.'

'There are two kinds of grafts, said Jeff once, 'that ought to be wiped out by law. I mean Wall Street speculation and burglary', and when O. Henry remarked that most people would agree as to one of them Jeff came back seriously with, 'Well, burglary ought to be wiped out too.'

Like many American youngmen of that period Will Porter took a long time to find himself and tried several occupations before he settled down to writing. His early education was sketchy and when he left school at fifteen he got a job as assistant in his uncle Clark Porter's drug store in Greenboro. There he remained five years and became a thoroughly qualified pharmacist, a qualification which was to stand him in good stead later in life.

After five years in the drug store his health became affected and he moved to Texas where he tried his hand at many things. He was a cowboy for a time, a draughtsman in the State land registry, a newspaper reporter, an estate agent and so on, and finally a clerk-in a bank. It was this last employment that led to the great tragedy of his life and gave America one of her greatest story-tellers. Some months after he had left the bank he was charged with the embezzlement of three separate sums from its funds. Whether he was guilty or not, no one will ever know. Certainly the records of his trial show gaps in evidence and slackness in procedure. It has been suggested that Sydney Porter, as he called himself then, having dropped the 'Will', kept silence to protect a friend. Anyhow he made a fatal mistake. On the way to the county seat, the day before that fixed for his trial, he was overcome by panic, changed trains at midnight, arrived in New Orleans, and shipped on a fruit boat for Honduras. He became a fugitive from justice, and this was taken as an admission of guilt.

* * *

His hopes of a new life in South America were blasted by the news of his wife's illness, and he determined to go home, face the music and take care of her. She died before he came to trial and after that he seems to have lost interest in everything. He pleaded 'Not Guilty' but just did not seem to be interested in defending himself. His lawyers afterwards said that he was the most uncommunicative client they ever had. In the end he was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

I have already mentioned that his knowledge of pharmacy stood him in good stead. When he was received in prison he was asked his profession, so that he could be assigned to useful work. He said that he was a newspaper reporter. 'We haven't any of them here,' said the governor. 'What else can you do?' Sydney Porter recollected that he was a pharmacist and was immediately assigned to take charge of the night pharmacy in the prison, where he had, except for the fact that he could not leave, almost complete liberty. It was here that some of the earlier volumes of Texas and South American stories were written. He was able to have them sent to editors from an outside address and he adopted the new name under which to publish them. They were an instant success and O. Henry soon found his spare time fully occupied. He was a quick worker. One of the wardens who used to be on night duty with him has recorded that he turned out a story in three or four hours and seldom revised it.

O. Henry deeply felt the humiliation of what had happened and when he came out of gaol he cut all ties with Texas and with North Carolina and determined to bury himself in the best of all hiding places, a great city. He chose New York and New York had reason to be grateful, for that choice won for it a chronicler of one of its best and most colourful periods. The series of stories that began to attract attention after his arrival in New York was devoted to the graft's no-man's-land and its inhabitants. The word grafter had a rather different significance than from that which it now bears. Then it meant a man who lived by his wits and tried to keep inside the law. Sometimes, of course, he slipped but not often. To-day it definitely has to do with bribery and official corruption.

* * *

I don't believe in the theory that O. Henry invented the affectionate phrase 'Little Old New York.' I think it was before his time, but he did popularise it and nothing better described the city at that time. It was little as great cities go. It was old—as old as many European cities which claim respectable antiquity and it had the amenities and kindliness that seemed to be implied in that description. There were horse-drawn and cable-drawn trams on the streets, and there was the first subway or underground railway just being completed. Life was leisurely and the people were friendly. It had its black side, of course: its terrible poverty and its municipal corruption. O. Henry loved wandering round its streets and talking to people. Tramps on the park benches, 'bums' in the saloons, shop girls and waitresses and, of course, the ever-present grafter.

Many stories are told about O. Henry's life at that time. He earned a great deal of money, as money went at that period, but he was always penniless. When he sold a story he asked for payment on the nail. This gave rise to stories of debauchery and riotous living which were all apocryphal. It is true that he drank too much during the last years of his life, but he spent almost nothing on himself. He lived in two rooms in Irving Place, a quiet backwater in what is now far down town, and while he was always tidily dressed he spent very little on clothes. The fact is that he gave all his money away. He could not resist an appeal from a 'down-and-out' and he had no sense of the value of money. One story told of him, which I believe is true, is of how he and a friend were accosted in Union Square by a tramp with a hard luck story. O. Henry pulled out a coin and said 'Here's a dollar. Now get off and don't bother us any more!' The man started to shuffle off, but promptly turned and come back. 'I can't do it boss" he said. 'You've been good to me but you've made a mistake. This isn't a dollar, it's a twenty dollar gold piece'. 'Didn't I tell you not to bother us any more?' said O Henry. 'I never make mistakes.' He had given the tramp £5.

* * *

The New York days were O. Henry's most prolific period as a writer. In two years he turned out 115 stories, all but twenty-one of which appeared in the Sunday edition of the "New York World." He got 100 dollars—about £20—for each of these stories. They would be worth at least 1,000 dollars each today. He used to bring his manuscript to the "World" office about the middle of each week, get a chit on the cashier for his hundred dollars and perhaps by nightfall most of it was gone. Towards the end he became less reliable. A reporter was despatched, one hundred dollars in pocket, to find him and get the manuscript. Sometimes the reporter had to sit beside him while he wrote, and sometimes another reporter had to be despatched to find O. Henry and his colleague.

I don't think O. Henry will be read much as time goes on. He dates too much, and describes a life and types that have gone. The modern New Yorker doesn't know 'Little Old New York.' But he will live as a writer's writer, as a superb craftsman and some of his characters will live, transmuted perhaps into modern types. I think Jeff Peters, the 'gentle grafter' is an immortal type: the semi-criminal with his own code of ethics—always to give the 'sucker' something for his money. Then there was the little shop girl living on five or six dollars a week, constantly exposed to temptation but always virtuous. With her O. Henry had deep sympathy and for her exploiters fierce contempt. She appears in only a few of his stories and in fact O. Henry seldom wrote about women. When he did he idealised them. Virtue always triumphed and somehow poverty was overcome.

—A B.B.C. Talk.

'MOTHER OF THE EGYPTIANS' (Continued from page 5)

Many trying months followed and it seemed as if the movement would disintegrate, but Mme Zaglul furnished the necessary appeal to hold the organisation together. She did so by untiring optimism grafted upon unrelenting combativeness made palatable by the exercise of supreme tact. She was always on the job. Her personal hold upon the esteem and affection of her husband's followers was so strong that when disagreements arose she was the arbitor or acted for the Wafdists in expelling the recalcitrant.

Anglo-Egyptian Friendship

When in 1936, the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed, those men and women who had striven for self-government certainly had cause for rejoicing. Not only did they gain their rights, but they saw established a friendship and mutual respect between Britain and Egypt hitherto unknown. This spirit of trust, understanding and co-operation is without doubt a factor which until the present war has preserved in the Eastern Mediterranian.

Now, as an independent nation, Egypt's international relationships are increasingly important. Thus Safia Hanem earns the gratitude of her people and is entitled to her full share of it. In Cairo her school for needlework and embroidery stands to this day, where the girl students may cultivate their abilities in colour and design. Apart from its educational value, this school has helped to a great extent to preserve some of Egypt's art and culture.

No longer can it be said that Egypt neglects women's education Prejudices have been broken down—girls schools, primary and secondary, opened and all is being done to improve conditions even further. After the secondary schools, girls may continue to the university, where co-education has been established. Women are eligible to enter nearly every faculty at the modern university in Cairo.

The New Woman In Egypt

Women of the middle classes have discovered in law, medicine art, nursing and teaching, attractive alternatives to early matrimony. Some are doing well even as writers.

So the 'changeless East' changes In Cairo's busy thoroughfares modern streamlined buildings tower over mosques of ancient loveliness. No longer does one frequently pass women in the black head-dress, The veil, symbol of the harem of the past days, has been discarded and in its place, western frocks and hats are the fashion.

Egyptian women owe all this to Safia Hanem, 'Mother of the Egyptians' and to all those veiled ladies who were more efficient than any army of men could have been in winning independence for Egypt.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

"Sau pusht se hai pesha-e-aba sipahgari
Kuchh Sha-eri Zaria-e-izzat naheen muihe"

(For a hundred generations soldiering has been the profession of my ancestors. Surely, poetry is not the means of acquiring respectability for me.)

★

Muse And Mars

Thus sang Ghalib, the immortal Urdu lyric poet, and evidence is not lacking to prove that one can be at the same time a votary of the Muse and the Mars

There is the classic example of Byron, the English romantic —revolutionary poet, who fought in the Graeco-Turkish war. Rupert Brooke—the young English poet, fought and died in the Great War (1914-1918). And Pushkin, the Russian poet, we believe, fought in the Russo-Turkish war.

The passion of poetry, one presumes, provides the necessary inspiration and emotional elan to send men singing to the field of battle. The old ideas of glory of warfare, the supreme joy of dying for "the ashes of one's fathers and the temples of one's gods", were propagated by poets —and, no wonder, sometimes the magic of their own words carried them off to the battle field.

★

Swords Instead Of Pens

As for the writers of mere prose, they too have not infrequently distinguished themselves in warfare. Tom Paine, the American philosopher and sociologist, fought on the people's side in the French Revolution, Erich Maria Remarque brought back the material for his "All Quiet..." from the trenches on the western front, Ernst Toller fought in the civil war in Germany (1920), Trotsky built the Red Army in Soviet Russia, Ernest Hemingway lived his "For Whom The Bell Tolls" in the Spanish Civil War and Ralph Fox and Christopher Caldwell, both brilliant English leftwing writers died for the cause they had pro pagated in their books.

Whenever the occasion has risen and their cherished ideals have been threatened, the writers have not hesitated to exchange their pens for swords, their typewriters for machine-guns.

★

Creator Of Quixote Was Not Quixotic!

Some more classical examples of the exploits of eminent writers on the battlefield are given in a recent issue of "Lilliput". Of Cervantes we read:—

"The creator of *Don Quixote* enlisted when he was 23 in Miguel de Moncada's Regiment of Foot. The Moncada men were the crack troops of Spain, at a time when the Spanish infantry was the best in Europe. Cervantes was three times wounded, the last time at the epic sea fight off Lepanto, when the fleets of Christian Europe smashed the armada of the Grand Turk. At Lepanto, Cervantes lost his left hand *"to the greater glory of the right"* he laughed, but the loss of his hand did not stop him fighting. As soon as he came out of the Messina hospital, he was back into service again. He had been promoted captain before Barbary pirates captured his galley and took him off to slavery in Algiers. He organised an elaborate escape, failed and was imprisoned in the terrible gaol of Hassan Pasha, Dey of Algiers. It took his family five years to scrape together his ransom.

"Cervantes came back to Spain in 1580, still lively, cheerful, and full of fight. His health was gone, but he lived for another thirty years, facing the Inquisition, going to prison for swindling the Government—he was in charge of the arrangements for provisioning the Invincible Armada, and couldn't make his accounts balance—and writing his books."

★

"War And Peace"

We have been re-reading "War And Peace" and agree with the "Lilliput" writer when he says:

"Nobody has drawn so clear, so convincing a picture of the real feel of war, with all its confusions, its thrills, its horrors, as Count Leo Tolstoy did of the Napoleonic wars in *War and Peace*.

"Tolstoy was at Sebastopol. He writes like an officer of Timoshenko when he describes the thrill of going under fire. *"It can only be at the thought that you, too, are in Sebastopol, that a certain feeling of pride, of manliness has penetrated your soul and the blood has begun to flow more swiftly in you."*

★

The Great Retreat—That Was, That Shall Be!

Indeed, while reading this classic of Russian literature, one it struck again and again by the remarkable resemblance between the Napoleonic Wars and the present life-and-death struggle in Soviet Russia and there is something prophetic—at least we hope so—in the description of the Great Retreat:—

"The French army went on melting away and disappearing in the same ratio, from Moscow to Vyazma, from Vyazma to Smolensk, from Smolensk to the Berezina, from the Berezina to Vilna, apart from the greater or less degree of cold, the pursuit and barring of the way, and all other conditions taken separately. After Vyazma instead of three columns, the French troops formed a single mass, and so they marched on to the end."

We are anxiously waiting for the day when we will be able to substitute "German Army" for the "French Army" and reproduce these words again.

★

The Boy From Harrow

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's student days in England are recalled by two articles that recently appeared in the British press.

"Picture Post", in a two-page spread, publishes interesting photographs of the young Jawahar at Harrow Public School (one of which is reproduced on this page) along with the relevant extracts from his autobiography. An interesting sidelight on his Harrow life is provided by Rev. E. Stogdon, Vicar of Harrow, who was at that time House Master. Rev. Stogdon writes:—

I was then House Master to the Head Master (Dr. Wood) and Nehru was in the house—a very nice boy, quiet and very refined. He was not demonstrative but one felt there was great strength of character. I should doubt if he told many boys what his opinions were, or the masters with whom he had a good name, as he worked well and seldom (almost never) gave any trouble.

I know that he very especially liked the Harrow School songs. He came to Harrow in the Christmas term, 1905, and left at the end of the summer term, 1907. I was Major and Commanding Officer of the Harrow School Corps and Nehru was then in the corps, of quite good capabilities as a soldier.

In 1907 I was on the first committee for forming the O.T.C. with the Commanding Officers of Eton and Haileybury, and two captains of the Regular Army who are now General Sir Sidney Clive, and General Sir John Burnett-Stuart. So just about the end of Nehru's time the Harrow School Corps became an O.T.C.

In 1936 (I think it was) Nehru came to England, and one afternoon came to tea with me at the Vicarage, with his daughter, who was just going up to Oxford. He was extremely nice that afternoon, but we did not talk much about politics.

★

Cambridge Undergrad

From Harrow, Jawahar went to Cambridge and this is what an anonymous contributor who signs himself "A College Contemporary" has to say about him in the course of an article in "Glasgow Herald:—

"Thirty-five years ago we were fellow Freshmen of Trinity College, Cambridge. Certain circumstances combined to create between us, by no means a bond of unity, but at least a ground of mutual interest. We were together in the winning eight of 1st Trinity Boat Club Junior Trials, Nehru as Cox, 1 as No. 6. Nehru was an ideal cox, Slender of figure, he turned the scales at 8st. 2 lb.

"For all his suavity, he had the voice and manner of authority. Woe betide the man who was "late" on stroke of seven or who failed to send down a good "Puddle" as he whipped his oar out of the water. Yet Nehru was restrained and precise in speech, and never let any but the mildest expletive escape his lips....

"Nehru, scion of a house of progressive views, had already, when he entered Harrow, shaken off the shackles of Oriental modes of religious and social thought. At Harrow he had read widely and independently and seemed to make a special study of the general development and final emergence of our common British Democracy. By the time he went up to Trinity there already burned in him the ideal of a united, autonomous, self-sufficient India..

.....

"A one-time visionary, as he seemed to me over thirty-years ago, he has shown by more recent utterances that he has mellowed into a practical idealist. A man of keen brain dauntless courage inflexible determination and high aspirations, which I cannot believe to be selfish, Nehru, more than Gandhi, the high priest of non-violence and of exasperating vows of silence, or Jinnah, militant leader of the Muslims, or Wavell, the British Commander-in-Chief, holds in his hand the future destiny of India."

This young Harrow School boy is to-day a great Indian national leader.

★

Nehru On People's Theatre

Talking about Nehru, we have received from the People's Theatre Association a copy of the message he has sent to them which we reproduce below:—

"I am greatly interested in the development of a people's theatre in India. I think there is great room for it provided it is based on the people and on their traditions. Otherwise it is likely to function in the air. I am glad to notice from your circular that you are laying stress on this people's approach. In China, as you know, a great deal has been done by this people's theatre movement.

Unfortunately we are so tied up at present with various problems that it is difficult for many people to pay attention to cultural activities. All these activities ultimately depend upon a certain political atmosphere of freedom. Without it they wilt. In China and Spain they had that atmosphere, in India it is still lacking. Nevertheless I think an effort should be made in this direction and I wish your Association every success in this work."

The Peoples' Theatre, we are glad to learn, has been making great progress during the last three months that it has been in existence. Several shows have been given to working clas audiences and the Association has now a repertoire on behalf of a dozen progressive plays and more are being written. The interest that the People's Theatre has aroused in proletarian circles can be gauged from the fact that several local Trade Unions have approached the Association to give plays specially for them. Meanwhile branches are being organized all over India and the C. P. branch staged one of the Association's plays before an audience of 20,000 peasants at a Kisan Rally.

★

Unusual Film Fare

This morning at 10 a.m. the Association has organized an excellent film programme at the New West End Cinema—one fine French feature film, two Russian documentaries and one short film about China.

It is a rare opportunity for discriminating film fans who want something better than the average show we usually see in the local cinemas They will get really worthwhile film fare and, in addition, have the satisfaction of knowing they have helped a good cause which eminently deserves the support of all progressives

★

Are You Interested?

By the way, if you are interested in the work of the People' Theatre, if you can write a play for them or would like to act in one of their productions, or if you would just like to witness their shows regularly, why not drop a post-card to the Secretaries, Indian Peoples' Theatre Association, 5th Floor, People's Building, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1? They would be glad to hear from you.

"I heard that fellow Johnson say 'that idiot' when I entered the room. I'm sure he was referring to me."

"Don't be absurd, John. You're not the only idiot in the world.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Claude is such a sensitive child that on no account must he be punished'"

"But we must have discipline in the school, madam."

"Well, couldn't you punish one of the other little boys? Claude would be awfully frightened."

* * *

There was a beautiful young typist who rouged her lips, pencilled her eye-brows, and powdered her nose—then got into a railway compartment labelled "Ladies only!"

* * *

"Those women in the factory talk continuously while they work" complained a workman.

"Well, don't you realize that women's work is never dumb?" replied his friend.

* * *

"I suppose you find it rather dull in the evening," said the swee young thing to the R.A.F. pilot.

"Simply nothing to do at all," sighed the pilot. "We just play darts, do the crossword puzzles in the evening papers, drop a few bombs on Hamburg, and go straight to bed!"

* * *

"I'm proud to say I'm a self-made man."

"You're lucky. I'm the revised work of a wife and three daughters."

* * *

In Aberdeen a doctor who was conducting an ambulance class asked one of his pupils what he would do if he came upon a man lying unconscious by the roadside. "Gie him a glass of whisky," came the reply.

"But if he couldn't swallow a glass of whisky, what then?"

"Well, I wouldna fash wi' him ony mair, if he's an Aberdonian and canna swallow a glass of whisky—he's deid."

* * *

"Were you ever disappointed in love, old man?"

"Yes, twice. The first jilted me, and the second didn't."

"That fellow's a champion lightweight."

"Really! He doesn't look like a Prize Fighter."

"He isn't. He's our butcher."

A man went to the vicar about having his son christened. "What do you want to name him?" asked the clergyman.

"Homer," was the reply.

"Ah!" said the vicar. "You're fond of the classics, eh?"

"Classics," said the man absently. "No, I don't go in for horse racing much. Pigeon racing's my line."

* * *

Working in a munition factory, a man got his coat caught in a revolving wheel.

He was whisked up and whirled round and round till the foreman managed to switch off the machine. The workman fell to the ground and up rushed the foreman.

"Speak to me, speak to me," he said.

"Why should I," said the workman. "I passed you six times just now, and you didn't speak to me!"

* * *

"Is that man annoyed with you? I notice he didn't return your greeting."

"Oh, he lives next door to me. He never returns anything."

HUN—OCCUPIED FRANCE

—Courtesy "News Chronicle".

MOPSY, by GLADYS PARKER

"In my time I've had a dozen men at my feet," she boasted.

"Chiropodists?" inquired her friend.

* * *

An official, completing the records of a young woman volunteer for war services, asked who was her next-of-kin.

"I haven't any", she said.

"What!" said the official; " no father, mother, aunts, brothers, uncles?"

"No," she said, and then, after a pause, she added, doubtfully: "There's my husband, if he'll do."

"Can anybody tell me anything about Job?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"Please, teacher, Job is a member of the Brains Trust," replied the small boy.

* * *

The performing flea and an elephant crossed a jungle bridge together.

"Oh, boy," whispered the flea in the elephant's ear, "we certainly made that bridge shake!"

* * *

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking", said Mrs. Hopkins.

"And you don't give short weight, either," replied her husband.

* * *

A Scottish commercial traveller called at a village to do business. Needing a shave, he went to the local barber.

The barber, noticing that the Scot seemed fairly well-to-do, charged him 2s., which he paid reluctantly. Then, not to be outdone, the customer commented on the enormous number of flies which were buzzing round, and the barber said he had tried every possible means to get rid of the pests.

"Give me half a crown," said the Scot, "and I guarantee to tell you a remedy that will clear your shop in less than a minute."

The barber argued about the price for a second or two, but eventually he paid.

"Now," said the Scot, opening the door, "catch one of those flies, shave him, charge him two shillings, and you'll never see another fly or anything else in your shop again."

He closed the door behind him as the barber collapsed.

"I know his voice won't fill the 'all but I had to do something to assist the Refreshment Bar."

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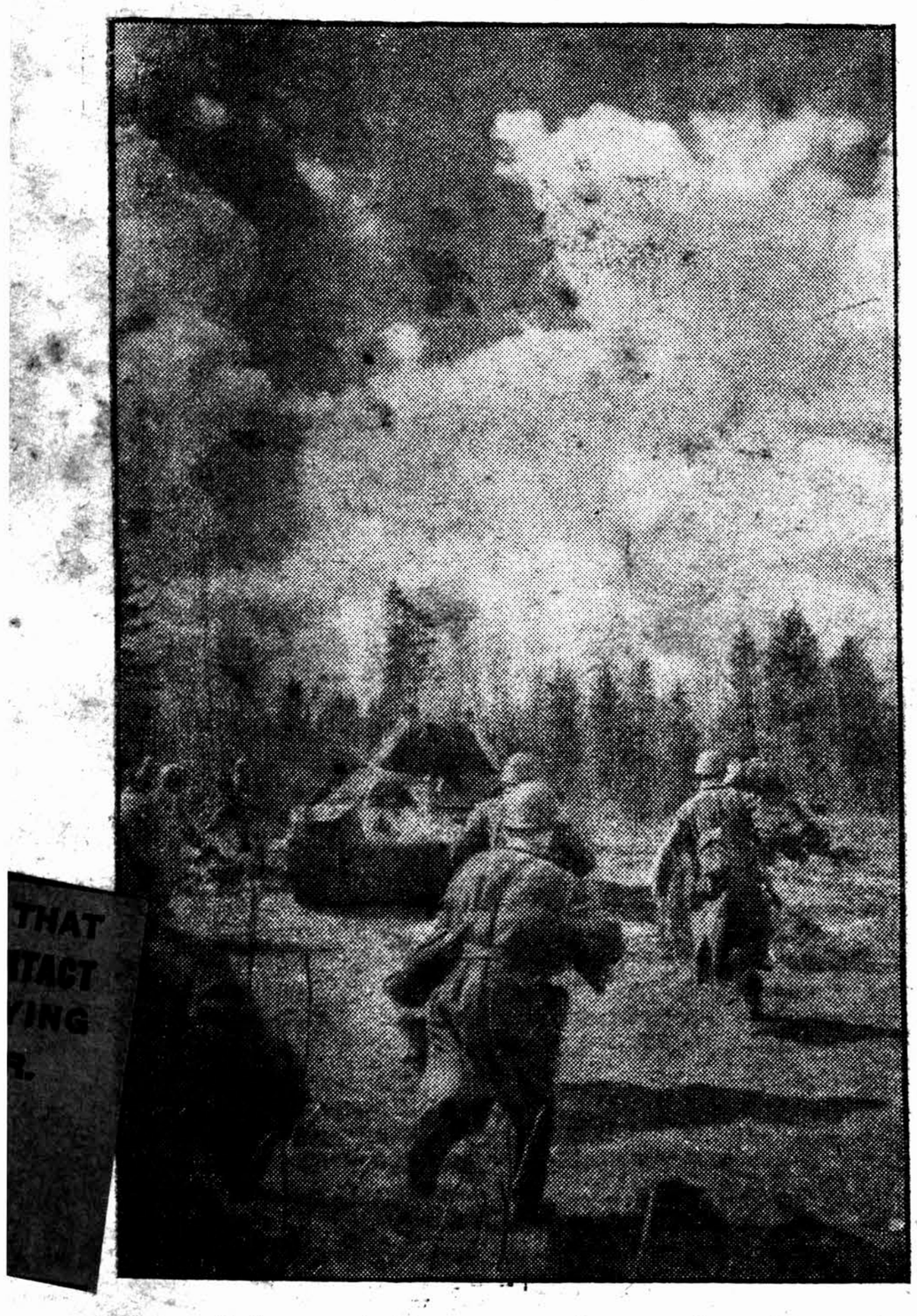
Red Army On The Offensive



A tank-borne infantry etachment boarding the tanks before setting out on an operation.

Soviet automatic riflemen fighting for a railway line.

Russian troops firing at ene my planes

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